"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,555. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

SENATOR FRYE DIES AT HIS MAINE HOME

Ill-Health Kept Him from the Present Session of Congress, but the End Came Suddenly.

A DEMOCRAT SUCCEEDS HIM

This Will Give Maine Two Democratic Senators and Reduce the Republican Majority from Nine to Seven.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 8.—The State of Maine lost its senior United States Senator when William Pierce Frye died to-day at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Helen White, at Frye and Main Streets, in this city. The end came at 3:55 o'clock this afternoon. At his bedside were Mrs. White and his other daughter, Mrs. Alice Briggs, who also lives in Lewiston. Although he had been ill for a long time, death came suddenly.

Forced by the condition of his health to resign his place as President pro tempore of the Senate at the beginning of the present special session of Congress, although he retained his membership in the Senate, Senator Frye soon afterward made his last journey to the city which always had been his home. For several weeks his condition was not considered necessarily dangerous. Up to last week he rested in comparative comfort, spending much of his time in reading or in having some member of his family read to him.

End Came Suddenly.

Last week the Senator's illness took a serious turn, but again he rallied, and this week his physicians expressed the hope that he might recover. As late as 3:15 o'clock this afternoon he appeared to be comfortable. Soon afterward it was seen that he was sinking rapidly, and at 3:55 o'clock he died.

A general breakdown, due to his age and his extremely arduous career, is ascribed by Senator Frye's physicians as the cause of his death.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed to-night. President Taft and Gov. Plaisted, who to-day were attending a centennial celebration at Washington, Me., were notified by telegraph of the death of Senator Frye.

This message from Vice President Sherman was received at Senator Frye's home to-night:

"News of the death of Senator Frye fills every Senator's heart with sorrow and casts a gloom over official Washington. My sorrow is deep and keen. The Senator's long, faithful, and conspicuous service brightens the pages of his country's civic history, his unfailing suavity, his kindness, his goodness will long endure. Great is his loss; well has he earned his rest."

When told of Senator Frye's death at his home in Ellsworth, Me., to-night, ex-Senator Hale said:

"I am overwhelmed by the terrible news of the death of my colleague, Senator Frye. While I knew that he was a very ill man, I hoped and believed that the peace and rest of his Summer life in Maine would enable him again to return to the Senate and resume his duties there. He and I have been very near and dear friends for more than forty years. We have disagreed on a great many things as to public policy, but there has never been anything but affection and friendship between us and I have no heart to-night to say anything more. Later I shall speak more fully of the character and illustrious service of the distinguished Senator who has gone forever."

Senator Frye's Career.

Senator William P. Frye was not only the senior member in point of service of both Houses of Congress, but had the distinction of having missed the Speakership of the House of Representatives only by accepting election to the Senate. He was President pro tem. of that body continuously since Feb. 7, 1896. He resigned in April, but as no successor was elected stayed in office to the day of his death.

He was born in Lewiston, Me., on Sept. 2, 1831, and was the great-grandson of Gen. Joseph Frye of the Revolutionary Army, who in the French and Indian wars had been captured by the Indians but escaped by killing his guard. The future Senator was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850 and studied law in the office of William Pitt Fessenden, the anti-slavery Whig. At the bar he attracted notice early by his eloquence and his remarkable facility in getting up the details of complicated cases, and in 1861 was elected to the State Legislature. He served in that body three terms, and was also Mayor of Lewiston in 1866-7 and Attorney General for the State from 1867 to 1869.

It was in 1871 that Mr. Frye was elected to the Forty-second Congress, and he stayed in the House for ten years. He was Chairman of the Library Committee, and served also on the Judiciary and the Ways and Means Committees. He earnestly advocated the distribution of the Geneva award to the actual losers, and he became a warm friend of Gen. Garfield. Mr. Frye was very nearly nominated as Vice President on the Garfield ticket. It is related that a telegram offering him the nomination was sent from the National Convention to his home when he was fishing. Mrs. Frye opened it and as she had strong views on the Vice Presidential office, promptly wired back in his name declining the offer.

Mr. Frye approved of her action, but the election of Garfield nevertheless brought him promotion. He was to have been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in the new Congress, but the President called James G. Blaine from the Senate to the Cabinet. Congressman Frye was at once elected to the vacant Senatorial seat and thus entered the Upper House just eleven days later than his colleague, Senator Eugene Hale.

Two years later Senator Frye became Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the code which now governs the deliberations of the Senate is largely his work. Always interested in shipping, he was for years Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and he refused to resign this place when the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations was at his service.

He was also a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations and on Privileges and Elections, and was Chairman of a special committee on Pacific railroads. Senator Frye was particularly interested in the questions that arose between this country and Canada, and took a leading part in the abrogation of the fishery articles in our treaties with Great Britain. He assisted greatly in bringing to the notice of the Senate the condition of affairs in Samoa and in bringing about a settlement of the complications there. He took an active interest in all river and harbor bills, and was a member of the Peace Commission that brought the Spanish war to a close in Paris in 1898.

In 1896, when the Republicans obtained command of the Senate during the Presidency of President Cleveland, Senator Frye was elected President pro tem., and it happened twice during his long term of office, through the death of Vice President Hobart and the assassination of President McKinley, that he became the regular presiding officer. His rule

Continued on Page 2.

BOOM DIX FOR PRESIDENT.

New York Delegation Said to be Already Pledged for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An apparently serious effort is being made by certain prominent Democratic National leaders to pave the way for the candidacy of Gov. Dix for the Democratic Presidential nomination next year. Enough has already been accomplished, according to the information received by some of the Democratic leaders here, to insure the sending of a solid delegation for Dix from New York State next Summer.

Recently an attempt has been made to reach out into other States and see what could be done in the way of obtaining Dix delegates. Several members of Congress from the West and South who are influential in the party organization in their States have been approached and asked to interest themselves in the matter. The effort has been directed especially to blocking the Wilson boom if nothing can be done positively for Gov. Dix.

There is a shrewd suspicion on the part of some of the Congressmen approached, that the real purpose of the movement is not so much to win the nomination for Gov. Dix as to obtain a solid delegation from New York that can be used to first-class advantage for trading purposes in the National Convention. New York will have 90 votes in the National Convention of next year.

With such a trading stock Charles F. Murphy would be a greater power in the National Convention than he has ever been before.

DOCTOR HELD UP IN HOTEL.

Patient Threatens Schenectady Physician with Death and Takes $8.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Harwood Sprong, 30 years old, son of J. White Sprong, purchasing agent for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and Robert H. Hickson and James Longshore were arrested here this afternoon on the charge of robbery in the first degree.

It is alleged that the three men locked Dr. F. M. Joslin of Voorheesville in a room in the Edison Hotel in this city and demanded $50 from him on the threat that he would be thrown from the window. The doctor alleges that the three men got all the money he had, which was $8. Dr. Joslin says:

"I was called by Sprong on the telephone at my home Monday afternoon and asked to come to see him in Schenectady, as he was ill. I made the trip in my automobile, and when I entered the room, I was much surprised to have two men follow me in and lock the door.

"Sprong then demanded $50, and opening a window said he would throw me out of the window if I did not comply, and that no one would know how I happened to fall out of the2window. He tried to grab my watch, and I had a hard tussle to save this. Finally I agreed to give him all the money I had and he took the $8 on the agreement that I return this afternoon with the $50.

"I went to Police Headquarters and obtained warrants, although Sprong warned me that if I told of the matter he would see that I was killed."

The Edison Hotel is the leading hotel in this city. The police say all three men have confessed, giving as their only reason the desire for money.

TWO DROWNED FROM LAUNCH

Brooklyn School Teacher Drags Dr. Gluckman Under at White Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Bessie Rubenstein, a school teacher of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dr. Gluckman of New York City, guests of the Mansion House, were drowned at 3:30 P. M. to-day when two launches came in collision, one launch overturning.

The fifteen occupants were thrown into the water. Dr. Gluckman tried to save Miss Rubenstein, but she grasped him about the neck and dragged him under. The bodies have been recovered, and are now at Gray's Casino.

Dr. Glucksman was a resident of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. He was in partnership with his brothers in a drug store at 456 Bushwick Avenue. The family had not heard last night of the drowning. None of them knew Miss Rubenstein.

GETS GIRLS OFF BOAT AFIRE.

G. H. Earle Rescues His Two Grandchildren and a Woman Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—George H. Earle, President of the Real Estate Trust Company, succeeded in saving two of his grandchildren and Miss Marie Kane from a burning launch on the upper St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks to-day.

The two little girls, who are daughters of Mrs. Victor C. Mather, were enjoying the trip on the lake and singing songs when their merriment was cut short by a loud explosion, due, it is believed, to a leak in the gasoline tank. In a moment the craft was enveloped in smoke and flames. The terrified children clung to Miss Kane and screamed for help as she endeavored to steer the burning boat toward shore.

Mr. Earle was taking a walk along the lake bank when he heard their cries and sighted the burning boat. He jumped into another launch near by, and hurrying to the craft, rescued its occupants from their danger. Mr. Earle's hair and eyebrows were slightly singed in doing so.

BOY SAVES THREE IN LAKE.

Artist Graner, His Secretary, and Model Rescued at Asbury.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—Henry Crossman, 11 years old, is a hero here to-night. He rescued this afternoon from Deal Lake Louis Graner, an artist; his secretary, Charles Vasseur, and Kitty Morrissey, his model, when their canoe capsized in the centre of the lake.

Shouting encouragingly, he rowed toward them, and lifted them into his boat. Graner rewarded the youngster with $50, all the money he had in his pockets.

Graner attempted to change seats with Vasseur when the frail craft suddenly turned over. They were in deep water and none could swim. Vasseur and Miss Morrissey managed to reach the canoe and pushed it toward Graner, who was nearly exhausted.

Crossman was on the Asbury Park side of the landing when the canoe capsized. He first refused a reward, but the artist's desire to show his gratitude brooked no denial. Miss Morrissey lives at 358 West Forty-ninth Street, New York.

SAVE GIRL IN THE SURF.

Miss Anna Snyder Brought to Shore Unconscious at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Miss Anna Snyder of New York, who is visiting relatives on South Connecticut Avenue, narrowly escaped death by drowning while swimming in the ocean off the foot of South Carolina Avenue to-day. Miss Snyder is a good swimmer, but there was a heavy surf and a strong undertow to-day, and when she attempted to make the shore after swimming about for half an hour, she found she could not make it.

She shouted for help, and Guards Miller and Brown went to her in a lifeboat, reaching her side as she was sinking. Miller dived for her, and, with the assistance of Brown, got her into the boat. She was soon revived after they got her ashore.

BLACK HAND THREAT TO FOUNDER BRADLEY

Beer Ark Men Incensed at Father of Asbury Park for Running Down Their Business.

HE'S STIRRED TO ACTION NOW

Defies Them in a Letter and Provides Money to Drive Them or Have Them Hanged if He is Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—A Black Hand letter warning him to cease his persecution of the "beer ark" men was received this morning by James A. Bradley, the aged founder of Asbury Park. People here and in Neptune Township adjoining are fearful that some harm may come to Mr. Bradley, though he is the calmest man among them. This afternoon he caused to be published in the local newspaper a spirited reply to the beer ark men, in both Italian and English, reiterating his determination to continue his fight against them.

Beer arks are wagons, purporting merely to deliver beer at homes where it has been ordered, a legal proceeding, but actually vehicles for the peddling of beer through "dry" townships. The arks, all of which are driven by Italians, have been operating in Neptune Township, and Mr. Bradley has incurred the enmity of the men engaged in this peddling by his strong support of the Neptune authorities in their efforts to drive the arks out. Here is Mr. Bradley's reply to the Black Hand letter:

Beer Ark Pirates: I am in receipt of your letter. I am not persecuting any honorable business man. The bees ark pirates are in an unlawful business, and it is my duty as a law-abiding citizen to try and bring them to justice. I have placed your letter in the hands of the police, and if you are discovered you will be punished according to law.

If your threat is carried out I hereby instruct my executors to spend some of my hard-earned money to have you hanged or electrocuted, according to the laws of New Jersey. I will continue to follow up the beer ark pirates and will place in the hands of Licensed Inspector Fred E. Hurley of Neptune Township a fund to hire detectives to hunt you down. I here repeat what I have said before and that is, the beer ark pirates do more harm than an equal number of thieves.

Mr. Bradley signed his reply "J. A. Bradley," and now declares he is content to await a move from his opponents. Beyond turning the letter over to the police he has taken no steps to protect himself from the threatened vengeance. What form this may be expected to take, presuming that the authors of the letter carry out their threat, is unknown, as the letter, written in Italian, is somewhat vague in its wording. It reads:

Mr. Bradley: If you do not stop persecuting the merchants of beer, you will know quick the power of the Black Hand. But it is too late.
THE BLACK HAND.

The letter was received late last night. Its receipt comes as a climax to a long fight which Mr. Bradley has made in support of the Neptune townfolk. Mr. Bradley is, of course, well known as an ardent temperance advocate. He once served in the New Jersey Senate, being elected from Monmouth on a Prohibition ticket. He instantly went to the aid of Neptune Township, therefore, when it became apparent early this Summer that the township was unable to cope with the beer ark trade.

The inability of Neptune Township to enforce its own laws resulted from the failure of the voters last Spring to provide an appropriation for the police. As a result this branch of the local government had to be abandoned for lack of funds to maintain it, and since then Neptune Township has been without police protection. Though the town is known as a "dry town," the beer ark men invaded it as soon as it became known that the police force had been abandoned.

In an effort to cope with this attack, the town put a license of $100 a season on all wagons delivering liquors within its confines. Such a fee, it was believed, would cause the beer arks to be abandoned. Such probably would have been the result had there been a police force to support License Inspector Hurley in his examination of all wagons doing business in the township. Unaided, however, Inspector Hurley has been unable to enforce the license ordinance and conditions have not been bettered.

Though the threat against Mr. Bradley is taken seriously by his friends or acquaintances, which includes everybody in Asbury Park, with the result that much alarm is felt lest harm befall him, many of his friends have been moved to rejoicing at the unexpected result of the Black Hand letter. Instead of causing Mr. Bradley to withdraw from the fray, the letter has goaded him to provide a fund for Mr. Hurley, and it is predicted now that the beer arks will be driven from Neptune Township.

POLICE RAID AMERICAN BANK.

Warrant Out in Paris for Manager of Credit Foncier Americaine.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A warrant was issued here to-day for the arrest of Marius Jean, manager in Paris of the Credit Foncier Americaine, a banking institution incorporated under the laws of Delaware. In addition to offices in New York and Paris, the bank has branches in every big city in France. As a result of complaints the police last month searched the Paris office of the Credit Foncier and the residences of its Directors. The books and papers of the concern were seized.

According to the police, the bank was organized some years ago and issued a prospectus claiming that it had a capital of $10,000,000, fully paid up. They alleged also that since its organization the bank has issued bonds to the extent of $10,400,000. Its method of doing business, the police say, was to exchange shares of the bank for rentes and other gilt-edged stocks, but as the bank shares were not quoted on the Bourse, the holders were unable to dispose of them and the bank refused to take them back.

The police further allege that the bank claimed to own 2,000,000 acres of land in Virginia rich in coal, oil, and timber, and much other real estate in France and the United States. In response to their cabled inquiry, the police say, the Delaware State Attorney said preliminary investigation into the bank had not been reassuring.

The New York branch of the Credit Foncier is said to be in charge of Jean's son-in-law.

A man named Ponges, a former associate of Jean, whose offices also were searched when the police raided the Credit Foncier, says that he withdrew from the concern because it did not furnish proof of its alleged holdings in Virginia. Later, he said, he lodged a complaint with the police against the bank but without result.

New stylish eyeglasses called "Ideal" Krypton and Twin Bifocal. EFFICIENCY, not Modern Lens—Adv.

Submarine Trips Now Made Safe.

Read the story of an Italian engineer's invention whereby the perils of under-water tests are removed. In

Next Sunday's Times.

GAYNOR CALLS DOWN DECORATIONS FOR HIM

Objects to Flags in the City Hall for Celebration of His Recovery from Shooting.

"TOO MUCH FUSS," HE SAYS

Loving Cup and Congratulations from Mayors and Distinguished Men on the Anniversary.

A committee of fifty representative business men of the city, headed by John D. Crimmins, will gather in the Aldermanic chamber of the City Hall at noon to-day and present Mayor Gaynor with a loving cup in commemoration of his recovery from the wound inflicted by the discharged dock employe, Gallagher, one year ago. Decorators were busy all yesterday draping the rotunda of the City Hall, the circular staircase, and the Aldermanic chamber with American flags. As the Mayor passed through the hall on his way home last night he gazed curiously at the decorations and then turned to Lieut. Kennell, who is stationed outside the Mayor's office.

"What is all this for?" he asked.

When Lieut. Kennell told him he said: "I don't like it. Tell them to take it all away."

Corporation Counsel Watson was then notified and he hurried over to explain it all to the Mayor.

"You are making too much fuss," said the Mayor. "I don't like it, and please take it away."

Later the Mayor ordered Supt. Ryan of the City Hall to have the offending decorations removed by 7 o'clock this morning. His orders will be carried out, as far as the rotunda and the circular staircase are concerned, but the decorations in the Aldermanic Chamber will not be disturbed.

Many letters and telegrams arrived yesterday from all over the world congratulating the Mayor upon his recovery. One from Andrew Carnegie read:

I cannot refrain from congratulating you and the City of New York upon your providential preservation this time last year. I join with sincere prayer that you may long be spared to continue fulfilling public duties for the public and regardless of self.

Henry W. Watterson wired:

As one who admires Mayor Gaynor and believes him a beneficent public force I join heartily with his friends in the celebration of his recovery from the blow of an assassin and wish him a long life of continued usefulness to his country.

Other messages came from the Mayors of Havre, France; Antwerp, Genoa, and Hamburg. Seventy Congressmen sent a memorial from Washington. The loving cup which is to be presented to the Mayor by United States Senator O'Gorman is a large three-sided one. One side bears the arms of the city, another the name of the Mayor, and the other this inscription:

Presented to the Mayor by a committee of his fellow-citizens in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall on Aug. 9, 1911, being the anniversary of the Mayor's providential preservation in the attempt made upon his life, as a tribute of respect, confidence, and affection, and to bear testimony to the hope that with health and strength his life may be prolonged for many years of continued usefulness in the public service.

Speeches will be made by A. Barton Hepburn, Morgan J. O'Brien, Abram I. Elkus, and possibly Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia. Among those who will be guests at the presentation are J. A. E. Gauvin, Acting Mayor, and René Bauset, City Clerk of Montreal, and Sir Robert Buckell, ex-Mayor of Oxford, England.

CUTTER WINDOM MISSING.

Wireless Calls for Vessel on Way to Charleston from Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—"Lost or Strayed: One dark-gray revenue cutter, somewhere between Galveston, Texas, and Charleston, S. C. Answers to the name Windom. Finder please send her home and notify Uncle Sam."

The wireless vibrated something like this to-day between Washington and practically every wireless station on the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic Coast.

Headquarters has been trying to reach the Windom by wireless since Aug. 1, when she cleared from Galveston, bound to Charleston, to dock and overhaul. Capt. John G. Berry is her commander.

Revenue cutter officials believe nothing serious is wrong with the ship. They think her wireless may have broken down, but have taken the precaution to send out an inquiry. They think the Windom will steam into Charleston in a day or so with an explanation.

WILL FLY FROM ST. LOUIS.

Atwood Decides to Start on Saturday or Sunday—Many Towns Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Harry N. Atwood to-day practically decided to make his start on the record flight to New York from St. Louis, instead of Milwaukee. Final announcement will be made to-morrow.

President A. B. Lambert of the Aero Club of St. Louis came to Chicago to confer with Flight Manager A. Leo Stevens and Aviator Atwood, and presented telegrams from prominent business men.

To-day Mr. Atwood has decided as part of his flight to drop from the sky into the Chicago aviation field without announcement during the international events.

The start will probably be made on Saturday or Sunday. Twenty towns along the route are urging him to land and offering prizes.

Wife Sees Husband, Drowned in Surf.

Richard Rothgesser of 122 East 116th Street, who with his wife, three small children, and sister, had been spending the Summer in Tent City between Seaside and Rockaway Park, was drowned late yesterday afternoon. His body, floating face downward, was found by other swimmers 100 feet from shore and brought ashore after his wife and sister, frightened at his failure to return from the beach, had gone there and lighted his

LONDON IS MENACED BY A FOOD SHORTAGE

Dock Strike Creates a Situation Similar to a Blockade by a Hostile Fleet.

50,000 MEN ARE NOW OUT

Dockers Win, but Won't Return Till Demands of Stevedores, Lightermen, and Carmen Are Granted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—London is faced with the possibility, if not of famine, at least of a serious shortage in food supplies, such as the blockading of the port by a hostile fleet might bring about, owing to the dock strike, which is already partly settled in favor of the men.

Nearly 50,000 men employed in handling goods imported by sea to London are idle to-day. The demands of one section of the dockers have been settled by arbitration, the workers being granted the increase of wages for which they struck. The dockers, however, have not returned to work because kindred trades, such as the stevedores, lightermen, and carmen, encouraged by the success of the dockers, decided, as it were, to strike while the iron was hot, and the dockers resolved to remain out until these trades won a victory similar to theirs.

Thus the strike has been decidedly opportune for them. In fact, some of the strikers have not even yet formulated their demands. While in some quarters this snatching of the opportunity is regarded as an imposing demonstration of the strength of trades unionism and an example of how the legions of labor can be marched out to battle in a common cause, there are heard in other quarters suggestions that the regularly constituted union leaders are not the prime movers, but have been forced to take a hand by powerful influences within the ranks.

In a singularly pessimistic article The London Times says:

"We are assisting at an absolute disintegration of society into its elements in the absence of settled principles, of sane direction, and of discipline in any shape or form. So far there have been only comparatively small rises in the price of meat, butter, and cheese, but that is due to the fact that London has been living on its reserve supplies and on the hope that by now the strike would be over.

"The fact cannot be blinked that it is now only a matter of days before London will be sharply confronted with a serious shortage of food. When the reserve supplies do begin to give out, the effect will make itself felt at once, and strongly, in a rapid rise of prices.

"Appeals are being made to the strikers to consider whether, in view of the fact that their demands were sprung upon the employers without notice and without a chance being given of utilizing the ordinary methods of arbitration of labor disputes, they should bring about a situation involving general loss and discomfort to classes with which they have no quarrel.

"By cutting off the food supply of London they expose the city to dangers which it ought not to fear from anybody but a hostile power in the event of war."

The manager of one of the biggest firms importing chilled and frozen beef from America said to-day:

"In two days there will be the biggest beef famine ever known in this country.

"We are getting absolutely nothing through either from Liverpool or from London. We have got at this moment 87,000 quarters of beef tied up in the docks. The wholesale price has already gone up 4 cents a pound."

The crew of the Eastern Prince of the Prince Line, who belong to the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, went on strike yesterday for the union scale of wages, pursuant to the strike order cabled here by the Executive Committee of the union.

Strikes for the union scale have also been ordered on the Loyal Prince of the same line, the Hylas of the Houston Line, and one or two other vessels, according to a report made by Matthew Tearle, Secretary of the American branch of the union, last evening.

Mr. Tearle said that the crew of the Crown of Granada of the Trinidad Line, which sails for the West Indies the end of this week, will sign on Friday at the union scale, which is $30 for firemen and $25 for sailors.

CONFESSES TO OLD CRIME.

Discouraged Clerk Wants to Go to Prison and Learn a Trade.

A man of about thirty years, neat in his dress and quiet of manner, walked into the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters last evening and spoke to the Lieutenant on the desk.

"My conscience has been troubling me," he said in a matter-of-fact tone, "and I have come here to give myself up for a crime I committed a long time ago."

The Lieutenant and several of the detectives gathered around the man.

"I am serious," he told them. "It was on Sept. 7, 1908. Early that morning I went into a restaurant at 2,345 Broadway. The proprietor was there alone, and I pointed a gun at his head and made him let me go through his cash register. There was $30 there and I took it. I want to give myself up."

It did not take the Detective Bureau long to find out that on the date the man had mentioned a young man had gone into the Broadway restaurant at that address and leveled a pistol at Antonio Cassaro, the proprietor. The robber had escaped with $30 and the police had never found a trace of him.

Then the man who confessed described himself as Fred J. Hall, a clerk, of 160 West Thirty-sixth Street. He said he had had a hard time of it and he believed that if he went to prison he would learn a trade. He was locked up, held under a charge of robbery, and Detective Stapleton was assigned to look further into the case.

CHOLERA ALARMS FRENCH.

Pasteur Institute Sends Serum to Marseilles—No Cases in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A good deal of anxiety has been caused here by the news that cholera has made its appearance in Marseilles, where several suspicious cases which ended fatally have occurred the last few days.

In addition to the most rigorous mesures being taken to isolate all who come in contact with the patients, the Pasteur Institute of Paris, at the request of the Under Secretary of State for the Interior, has dispatched a consignment of anti-cholera serum to its representative at Marseilles, and Dr. Solembrini, the inventor of the serum, left for that city to-day to superintend the application of his remedy.

Rumors of the appearance of cholera in Paris are officially denied. It is stated that there has been no sign of the disease, and that the health of the city is good.

CHEESE TO WEIGH SIX TONS.

Government Interested in Photographs of Process of Making It.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 8.—The preliminary work on the construction of a six-ton American cheese starts to-morrow, and everything will be ready for the actual construction of the mammoth cheese within ten days or two weeks.

It is probable that James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, will come to Appleton to witness its construction.

The Federal Government has contracted for 50,000 photographs showing the making of the cheese from the farms to the finished cheese on a special flat car. The pictures are to be shown to at least 5,000,000 persons, and the Department of Agriculture will place them on file at Washington.

MRS. HARRIMAN HELPS 'FANS'

Her Special Car Waits an Hour to Allow Them to Reach Ball Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The passenger department of the Southern Pacific Railroad was puzzled yesterday to decide whether right of way should be given the special car in which Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her guests had come to the West or to a special train carrying baseball "fans" to Sacramento. Both trains were scheduled to leave at the same time.

The "fans" asserted that unless their cars went first they would miss the game. There was a hurried consultation between passenger officials and traffic officials, and as a result the Harriman car was forced to wait an hour.

The railroad men say that Mrs. Harriman accepted the decision good naturedly.

FIRE IN NATIONAL ARTS CLUB.

Blaze Put Out with Chemicals—Damage Slight.

Fire was discovered on the third floor of the National Arts Club, in Gramercy Park, about 12:15 this morning. It started in a clothes closet, and was extinguished after damage to the amount of $300 had been done.

Swinburne Hall, a lawyer, having offices at 49 Wall Street and living at 21 West Eighth Street, had been entertaining a party of friends at the club, and they were preparing to disperse when Mr. Hall noticed smoke in the room. Mr. Hall ran out of the building and turned in an alarm.

Policemen Dalzell and Rogers of the East Twenty-second Street Station returned to the club with Mr. Hall. When the firemen arrived they were requested to use the chemical aparatus in the building in order to avoid injury to the valuable paintings in the hallways. The flames were quickly extinguished.

TO SELL MORTGAGED ROAD.

Mercantile Trust Has First Claim on Columbus, Delaware & Marion.

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Judge Daniel Babst to-day entered a decree in the Court of Common Pleas that an order be given the Sheriff of Marion County commanding him to have appraised and sell at public auction the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Railroad Company to satisfy a mortgage for $1,000,000 given the Western Reserve Trust Company of Cleveland, two mortgages of $300,000 each held by the Standard Trust Company of New York and a mortgage of $2,500,000 held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

The $2,500,000 mortgage covers the other three and is ordered held a prior claim upon the proceeds of the sale.

KERMIT ROOSEVELT TO HUNT.

Joins Party Going After Big Game Near Gulf of California.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 8.—Kermit Roosevelt, second son of ex-President Roosevelt, is to go after big game in the wild regions, near the Gulf of California. In letters to-day to friends here young Roosevelt, who has been spending some time in Silver City, New Mexico, stated he would leave Yuma Aug. 9, for a ten-day hunt, returning to this city after he had bagged a few mountain sheep.

As most of the trip will be on horseback, Kermit will take to Yuma with him his own saddle, which he has used in Arizona and New Mexico. He will also be equipped with two high power guns, one of which was used by his father on the latter's trip after African lions. Cliano Dominguez, an experienced guide of Yuma, will conduct Kermit to the Gulf's mouth.

The party will include A. L. Verdugo, Dr. R. R. Knotts, C. H. Utting, R. L. King, and Albert Andrade, all of Arizona.

SIGNS REAPPORTIONMENT ACT

Taft's Act Gives the House a Membership of 435.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Taft to-day signed the Reapportionment bill under which the House of Representatives is increased from 391 to 435 members, including two new members to be elected from Arizona and New Mexico, which were admitted to the Union to-day.

Horse Kicks Hudson D. Maxim, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—Hudson D. Maxim, Jr., a member of the Yale gymnastic team, was kicked in the forehead by a horse at 11 o'clock last night and was taken to the Hillcrest Hospital unconscious. Drs. Tracay and Sullivan found a fractured skull. Seven stitches were taken in a gash in the young man's forehead. His condition was reported at the hospital this afternoon as favorable.

ARREST THREAT FOR PERKINS

May Be Haled Before House for Refusing to Tell of Campaign Contributions.

MILLIONS IN ONE PLAN

Suggested Change of Steel Stock for Bonds So as to Net the Trust $50,000,000.

DENIES T. C. & I. CONSPIRACY

Took Rival Over, He Says, to Save Schley's Firm and Two Trust Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—"If what I am about to read had appeared in a newspaper I should have regarded it as a miserable piece of imagination. But I find it in this book," said Mr. Stanley, the Chairman of the House committee that is investigating the United States Steel Corporation, in the last half hour of the day's session.

Mr. Stanley fingered the heavy brass hasp of a large book, which he had unlocked earlier in the day with the brass key belonging to the Steel Corporation. The book contained the minutes of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation. It was the statement to the committee by George W. Perkins, former Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation, at a meeting held at noon, March 4, 1902, showing how 40 per cent. of the preferred stock, or $200,000,000, which had then been depressed down to about 52, and requiring a fixed payment annually for interest at 7 per cent. of $14,000,000, could be exchanged for $280,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, which would require a fixed annual expenditure of $12,500,000, and the corporation thus make $50,000,000 of "cash without cost" and save an annual expenditure of $1,500,000.

Mr. Stanley is an actor of no mean degree. His elocution offered no openings for criticism as he rolled out in sonorous periods the explanation of the manipulation which told of "getting $50,000,000 without costing us anything." The disclosure, which one committeeman designated a "corporate soliloquy" never intended for outside ears to hear, caused a sensation in the room.

Mr. Perkins sat bent over, white in the face, his eyes fixed on Mr. Stanley's lips. All afternoon he had been in high feather, as he had defied the committee's power to make him answer questions designed to find out to whom the United States Steel Corporation had given political campaign contributions. The corporation lawyers were startled by the extract—with the exception of Mr. Lindabury—whose habit it is to smile profusely when he gets into a tight place. The tighter the place the more radiant the smile, and now he smiled with all his might.

Mr. Bancroft, the Chicago counsel of the Steel Corporation, was evidently distressed. He had not looked for such a ruthless uncovering of Steel Trust secrets. Mr. Reed and Mr. Lindabury put their heads together, but made no move to restrain the Chairman from reading as far as he liked in the minutes, and he continued until he had closed the incident. The minutes showed that there were present at the meeting Judge Gary, Charles M. Schwab, G. W. Perkins, Charles Steele, Percival Roberts, and E. C. Converse.

Mr. Perkins in an almost inaudible voice admitted to Mr. Stanley's questions that he had presented the plan to get $50,000,000 for nothing, and answered in equivocal sentences two or three more questions, and the session was adjourned for the day.

During an examination by Mr. Beall of Texas to discover if possible the truth about political contributions, Mr. Perkins was asked to state in what respect the keeping of the minutes of the Steel Corporation differed from that as to the minutes of the corporations with which he had been connected.

Mr. Lindabury promptly objected. He said that the committee had no authorization to go so far afield. Mr. Beall obligingly changed his angle of inquiry and asked the witness to indicate how the keeping of the minutes of the New York Life Insurance Company differed from the way the minutes of the United States Steel Corporation were kept. Again Lindabury objected, and five or six times in succession the objection was smilingly made.

To questions from Mr. McGillicuddy it seemed to appear that Perkins was willing to answer, although in the morning session he had declined to do so. No amount of pressure could make the witness or his counsel answer and finally Stanley said:

"It would be very unpleasant for the Chairman to call the witness before the bar of the House and it would be very uncomfortable for the witness, but it will be done unless a question which is clearly relevant be answered."

Mr. Lindabury seemed to think it was all a joke and spoke up:

"What will the witness do when you get him at the bar of the House—stand around or sit down?"

In a few minutes the purpose of the majority became more emphatic and the lawyers and the witness began to take the matter seriously.

"The very answers you are preventing," said Mr. McGillicuddy, "may lead to the information we are seeking as to campaign contributions. The resolution clearly gives us the right to go into the and we could summon the witness to the bar of the House to be dealt with as the House sees fit."

"And we will," said Stanley ominously.

Mr. Perkins still sat mute and still, his face looking as if it had been cut with shears out of a piece of white paper, making his black hair and eyes intense in contrast. Mr. Lindabury's face smiled and hardened by turns as he wheedled and argued to defend his client.

"If you can prevent these questions," continued Mr. McGillicuddy, "you can prevent his answering any question we might ask."

"Subpoena the books of the New York Life," demanded Mr. Lindabury.

"We have the right here and now," insisted Mr. McGillicuddy, "to his recollection. The answer may show a combination between the two corporations."

Nevertheless, the witness did not an-

went and the matter went over.

Mr. Stanley sent to the House library and had the precedents looked up, and found ample warrant for calling Mr. Perkins before the bar of the House as a "deliberately contumacious witness," as Mr. Stanley put it.

The explanation which the majority members place on the stock-bond plan, which was read from the minute book, is that Mr. Perkins was, as Vice President of the New York Life, anxious to buy all the issue of 5 per cent. steel bonds because his company had met with trouble in doing business in Germany with securities in industrial stocks, but bonds like the 5 per cents would be acceptable, and, of course, the syndicate would get a large commission for the transaction.

The committee has gone over the minute book carefully and even greater disclosures are likely to come in later sessions of the committee.

To-morrow Mr. Perkins will read a prepared statement explaining the plan to exchange stock for 5 per cent. bonds and justifying the transaction.

The procedings in contempt will not be forced for three or four days, but unless the witness decides to answer fully as to the use of campaign contributions he will be detained in custody and have an opportunity to consider his contumacy. The committee suspects that the record of campaign contributions was kept separately from the minute book. The reference to such contributions appears in the minute book in connection with legal opinions from John G. Johnson of Philadelphia and David Watson of Pittsburgh, to the effect that the Steel Corporation had no authority to make such contributions. Mr. Perkins was unwilling to say whether the contributions had been made or not, but the minutes of the Steel Corporation's meetings showed that it contributed to the American Protective League.

Tells of Panic Times.

Representative Bartlett of the committee led Mr. Perkins into a description of the panic of 1907, and the events which led up to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation. Mr. Perkins first gave a graphic picture of conditions in New York, how the City of New York had to be helped, the Stock Exchange, aided by many millions, and particularly explained the threatening condition of the Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust Company.

"These trust companies and the firm of Moore & Schley were trembling in the balance," Mr. Perkins said.

The examination brought out further that Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou about Oct. 23 deposited in the New York banks about $25,000,000, yet during that week there were heavy withdrawals and the trust companies were appealing for help. Mr. Perkins told how a futile effort had been made to organize a trust company clearing house, and how Mr. Morgan had sought without success among the big trust company bankers relief for the imperiled companies. On Thursday, the 25th, the Stock Exchange, he said, had to be saved, and he related how Mr. Morgan, just before closing time, raised $25,000,000 to save many failures.

Mr. Bartlett led the witness directly to the Tennessee transaction to save Moore & Schley and concerning this Mr. Perkins made the following statement, differing in a measure from previous explanations:

"The net result of that deal was to save Moore & Schley, but as a part of the condition of that transaction it was provided that if the Steel Corporation took over Tennessee to save Moore & Schley that the bankers of New York were bound to raise money to prevent the Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust Company from failure. This they did, and announcement was made Nov. 6, two days after the deal, that all three firms had been saved."

Mr. Perkins insisted that the Steel Corporation did not want the Tennessee corporation. He said he knew all about the visit of Judge Gary and Mr. Frick to Washington to see President Roosevelt and what they went for.

"If their answer had not reached us from Washington by 10 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 5," he said, "Moore & Schley and the Trust companies would have gone to the wall and a great disaster would have been on."

In reply to suggestions of conspiracy and driving Tennessee stock in the market, Mr. Perkins said:

"Never was anything more false—with all due respect to you, Judge Bartlett."

At times Mr. Perkins grew excited and stood up, pounding the table with his clenched hands.

When asked if Mr. Morgan wasn't the financial dictator he said:

"Mr. Morgan certainly was the savior of that panic. If there ever was a General in charge of any fight for any people who accomplished more than Morgan did in that crisis nothing is recorded about it in history."

Mr. Perkins told the committee about the panic of 1907 and the events which made necessary the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

When the examination of Mr. Perkins began Chairman Stanley asked if at the time of the organization of the United States Steel Corporation he was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

"No, Sir, I was not," said Mr. Perkins. "I became a member of the Morgan firm shortly after that."

Q.—Do you remember having a conference with Grant B. Schley in Mr. Morgan's library in November, 1907? A.—Yes. The question of rendering assistance to Mr. Schley's firm had been under discussion for several days. On Saturday, Nov. 2, through Mr. Ledyard, the matter was brought to Mr. Morgan's attention in the library. Mr. Schley was there during the day. It was apparent that the only thing that would save Mr. Schley from failure on the following Monday was for some one to render him financial assistance. Several acute stages of the panic had caused a strained situation. The National and private banks, the trust companies, were strained to the utmost. One difficulty with Moore & Schley was that they had a large amount of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock in their loans, some of them call and time loans that were just maturing. Schley told me that his time loans could not be extended; that when they matured the next week and were not paid, of course the banks would sell the securities on the loans, and that to throw Tennessee Coal and Iron on the market would so break the price that all these loans would have to be called by the banks and precipitate a crisis. They were very large, $30,000,000, and that was the reason he came to the Steel Corporation.

Q.—What inducement did Schley give you to take over Tennessee Coal and Iron? A.—He didn't induce the United States Steel Corporation to do anything. It was any port in a storm with him. He didn't care whether the Steel Corporation or the banks came to his aid.

Schley's Only Relief.

"He had stock to sell?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"I beg your pardon," replied Mr. Perkins. "He had loans to meet. He wanted any way possible to meet his maturing obligations, and the situation was such that the Steel Corporation was his only available relief."

Q.—He wanted to prevent the banks from saying, 'Pay now or we will reach over and take the securities and offer them for sale?' A.—He wanted to save himself from failure.

Q.—There were a hundred ways he could have been relieved, were there not, Mr. Perkins? A.—There were if the situation would permit him. The thing was so tied up that he could not get his accommodation anywhere else. He had been through one crash after another, understand.

Q.—Exactly, and he came to you for relief? A.—Of any kind.

Q.—And he wanted any kind of relief that he could get. He was grabbing at a straw like a drowning man? A.—Exactly.

Q.—And the only relief the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. could think of was to have him exchange Tennessee Coal and Iron stocks for the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation? A.—That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Stanley wanted to know if it was not the same whether Mr. Schley came to Judge Gary or to Mr. Frick or to Mr. Morgan, "because Mr. Morgan was from the beginning the actual head and front and power in the United States Steel Corporation?"

To this Mr. Perkins replied that "at that particular moment Mr. Morgan was the chief lifesaver in that panic situation."

Q.—When this corporation was created, wasn't he then its chief life-saver and guide and head? A.—He was general organizer, yes, Sir.

Q.—I find here in the minutes of the Executive Committee of the United States Steel Corporation: "July 7, 1901, 1:30 P. M. (Judge Gary makes this statement): He thinks Mr. Morgan the responsible head, the financial head of the house that has had responsibility in bringing out this concern and that he have the opportunity of being consulted as a member of the Board of Directors or otherwise." That was the policy from the beginning, wasn't it, of the United States Steel Corporation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the average balance the United States Steel Corporation had on deposit with J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.? A.—I could not tell from memory. The corporation usually had from $40,000,000 to $70,000,000 in accounts all over the world.

As to the interest paid Mr. Stanley asked if it was 2.6 per cent. Mr. Perkins did not remember, but thought that was right.

Chairman Stanley then referred to records of a meeting of the United States Steel Finance Committee on April 10, 1901, when Mr. Perkins presided, and the following entry was made in the minutes:

The Chairman of the Board of Directors refers to a request for an appropriation toward the expense necessarily incident to the campaign of a leading politician who was a candidate for re-election, and stated that, inasmuch as the question had been raised as to whether or not the managers of a corporation had the right to make contributions of this character, recommended that the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers concerning the whole subject matter be secured, and that the members of the committee be instructed that they should at all times observe the full requirements of the law on the subject.

Q.—Who was that leading politician? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Did he ever hold any very high executive office either in New York or the United States Government? A.—It is rather difficult for me to answer that when I don't recollect who it was.

Q.—You have no idea? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Wasn't it a matter of such importance that on June 12, 1908, you secured a written opinion from John G. Johnson of Philadelphia and David T. Watson of Pittsburgh, that this corporation had no right to make contributions for political or charitable purposes? A.—The particular thing you refer to was recorded, but there were frequently recurring requests from many sources. Any particular I would not remember.

Q.—What advice did you receive—I am not asking you about relations between company and client—but it recites that they advised you that you could not legally do it? A.—I don't understand the question?

Q.—I say your advice was that you could not do that sort of thing, and I think these lawyers advised you perfectly correctly. Their advice was that you couldn't do it—isn't that right? A.—You are making a statement.

Q.—Let me read from the minutes: "The written opinions of John G. Johnson and David P. Watson were received that this corporation has no right to make contributions for political or charitable purposes." The books show that I am reading from the minutes. A.—I understand you.

Q.—You were present at the time that advice was received. A.—Do the minutes show that?

Q.—I think they do.

Q.—Do you remember that written advice being received? A.—I don't recollect the particulars, but now that you read it, in a general way I remember such advice. I would not remember it if you had not read it from the minutes.

Q.—Do you know whether the company followed that advice or not? A.—I don't doubt that they did.

Q.—I will ask you if you did not after that contribute out of the funds of the United States Steel Corporation for the publication of documents intended for political purposes and perfecting political opinion that had nothing to do with the organization of the company or its operation? I call your attention to a letter written to Mr. Gary by James M. Swank in 1902. Do you remember that letter! A.—I never saw it.

Mr. Stanley then read from the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Steel Corporation, in which the Swank request for a contribution to help publish a book "Protection and Prosperity," by Geo. B. Curtis of Binghamton, N. Y., was brought up and referred to the Chairman for action. Mr. Lindabury admitted that the Steel Corporation had contributed $1,000 for such a purpose.

From the Welfare Fund.

Mr. Perkins asked Mr. Stanley if the minutes showed what account the contribution was charged to. It didn't, said Mr. Stanley. Whereupon Mr. Perkins said it should have been charged to welfare work.

Q.—Did welfare work come out of the coffers of the United States Steel Corporation? A.—We did welfare work.

Q.—Notwithstanding the opinion of these attorneys? A.—I think the educational purpose described in that letter is certainly worthy of consideration. I see nothing at all improper about that.

Q.—I haven't the slightest idea that you do, but your lawyers did not seem to do so. A.—The lawyers did not speak on that subject at all.

Q.—I will ask you if you contributed regularly $3,000 a year out of your welfare fund to the Protective Tariff League? Your books show it. A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I want to call your attention to this provision here: "The President reported that the Executive Committee had decided to recommend the following expenses: George W. Perkins in the chair. Meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation held in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the City of New York, Tuesday, July 1, 1902, at 2:30 P. M. The President stated that the American Protective Tariff League had requested this company to subscribe toward its support. On motion by the affirmative vote of all present the President was authorized to contribute on behalf of the company the sum of $2,000 for the current year to such purpose." Do you remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know, without looking at your books, Mr. Perkins, that every year you contributed $2,000 or $3,000 to the American Protective Tariff League? A.—A man occupied with all the different business affairs that I have been connected with cannot charge his memory with details. What you read to me from the minutes I am quite ready to accept as the fact. There is no argument about it. Questions of that sort were acted on by our committee and placed in the minutes.

Time of Contributions.

"Wasn't it your fixed policy," asked Chairman Stanley, "to make liberal contributions to further a political dogma which you regarded profitable to your business?"

"Were not all those matters before we got the opinion of Mr. Johnson in 1906?" asked Mr. Perkins in reply.

It developed that such was the case. Since that time, Mr. Perkins said, he had no knowledge of such contributions.

Mr. Perkins said he would not say that the campaign contributions were made before the Johnson decision. He declared the committee had no idea how such corporations were besieged in those times for political contributions.

A tilt between the witness and the Chairman was precipitated when Mr. Stanley asked if minutes of the Executive Committee from 1901 to 1903 recording the tariff league contribution had not disappeared for some time.

"I've no idea what you are talking about," replied Mr. Perkins and a long colloquy ensued, Chairman and witness interchanging questions.

Representative Beall renewed the queries about campaign contributions and objection was made by Mr. Lindabury, who advised the witness not to answer them.

"When you were connected with the New York Life Insurance," asked Mr. Beall, "did that company make contributions to campaign funds?"

Attorney Lindabury objected that the matter was not within the committee's authority.

The Chairman upheld the question.

Mr. Perkins said all those questions were a matter of record in the New York courts, and all the information could be obtained there.

Further Questions Blocked.

"After you became identified with the United States Steel Corporation did you still make campaign contributions in your capacity as an official of the New York Life Insurance Company?" asked Beall.

This the counsel also objected to.

Representative Beall announced that "if we have the power I intend to inquire what campaign contributions were made by every individual Director of the United States Steel Corporation."

"Mr. Perkins," Mr. Stanley asked, "when your salary was fixed by the United States Steel Corporation, was there any unwritten or implied understanding or any gentleman's agreement that any part of that salary should constitute a part of a contingent fund to meet such calls as we have been speaking of?"

"No, Sir."

"Do you know of any such fund to affect either State or National legislation?"

"I do not."

"Did you not keep in touch with all legislation affecting your business?"

"I think not."

Mr. Stanley then read from the minutes of the Steel Corporation Executive Committee of April 9, 1901, in which President Schwab called attention to hostile legislation that might pass in Pennsylvania taxing the capital stock of the corporation from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and stating that it would pass "unless something was done." He called attention to other similar references in the records, including one case in New Jersey when the corporation law was changed.

"Those legal matters never came directly under my attention," Mr. Perkins said. "My connection was with business matters wholly."

"Who did you employ to look after bills in the Legislatures, lawyers or lobbyists, &c.?"

"You don't need to employ lobbyists in New Jersey," interjected Mr. Lindabury.

Mr. Beall at this point again renewed his questions regarding campaign contributions.

"I want to find out what Mr. Perkins, Mr. Frick, Mr. Gary, and others have contributed to any campaign fund," said Mr. Beall.

"That is, on their personal account?" asked Representative Sterling.

"Yes; it's hard to differentiate sometimes with Directors of big corporations."

"I repeat my advice to the witness not to answer," said Mr. Lindabury.

"I've expressed a willingness to answer," said Mr. Perkins, "but out of deference to counsel I decline to answer."

After reading the minutes in which Mr. Perkins was quoted regarding the bond conversion transaction, Chairman Stanley asked:

"Did you ever propose to operate this transaction so as to get $50,000,000 for nothing?"

"No, Sir," said Mr. Perkins.

Q.—You suggested this plan of conversion, did you not? A.—I anticipated you would question me on that line, and I have a prepared statement concerning just what I did do, which I will ask permission to submit later.

Details of Bond Plan.

Q.—Well, by this transaction you were to get $50,000,000 more working capital? A.—The net result was to get $50,000,000 at $1,500,000 less cost a year.

Q.—Did you think it right morally or ethically to get $50,000,000 from your stockholders without cost? A.—I think the plan as devised and operated was absolutely right in every particular.

Mr. Stanley quoted the minutes, in which Mr. Perkins was quoted as having said that if "we got 40 per cent. of the preferred stock in obligations maturing in fifty years, we would be creating a sinking fund for retiring what is considered some of the water in the concern."

Q.—How much water was there in the Steel Corporation? the Chairman asked. A.—I did not feel that there was any; but it was the common criticism of the time that there was water in the corporation.

Q.—Well, then, why did you discuss water in the stock with them? A.—I know of no other answer I can make than what I have said that the criticism was in the air.

The Chairman then referred to a statement made by Mr. Perkins at the same meeting in answer to a question by Chairman E. H. Gary if it was his idea to make an elastic stock so that he could issue bonds in place of preferred stock. Mr. Perkins is said to have declared he thought that would be "dangerous."

"Dangerous to whom?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"I really don't know," Mr. Perkins replied. He had been acting nervously all through the reading of the minutes and the questions, and sat with hands folded rolling his thumbs.

In this same meeting the Chairman quoted Judge Gary as stating that he believed it a pretty good plan, and that the corporation must raise more money somewhere.

"Do you remember that statement by Judge Gary?" he asked.

"No, I do not," said Mr. Perkins.

"Well, I enter into the record all of this remarkable statement," said the Chairman.

The record was that of a plan which the Finance Committee of the corporation had been talking over, and was going to submit that day to the Board of Directors. Mr. Perkins explained, according to the minutes as read by Mr. Stanley, that when the separate companies of the corporation were brought together there were many contracts that had recently been made for extensions and improvements, aggregating something over $40,000,000. The corporation had reduced them something like $20,000,000, being forced to carry the contracts along. In addition he told the Executive Committee that purchase of the Rockefeller oil properties had caused the corporation to give Mr. Rockefeller notes maturing that year amounting to about $10,000,000, leaving in all about $30,000,000 that was not capitalized, and that "we have been somewhat bothered to know just what to do with."

"It was not fair to take it out of the earnings of the several companies we thought," Mr. Perkins was quoted as having said to the Executive Committee, "after they were brought together and we have given the matter a good deal of thought as to how and what to do with it, and not hurt the securities. And it brought about this idea of an attempt to retire part of the preferred stock of the company for second mortgage bonds, and have enough in doing so, so we could get out an extra amount of bonds to cover these items.

"We think we can take up about 40 per cent. of the preferred stock, or $200,000,000, which now costs $14,000,000 a year in dividends at 7 per cent. on $200,000,000, and in place of that issue $250,000,000 of second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. That would call for $12,500,000, and then have $50,000,000 of new money in addition to saving a million and a half a year, $12,500,000, as against $14,000,000. So we would get $50,000,000 without costing us anything and save a million and a half a year besides.

Perkins's Suggestion.

"There is no question that it would be very desirable from the standpoint of the company if we can retire the preferred stock. When we came to look into that we concluded the only time to do it was when the preferred stock was below par, as it would then be some inducement with people to take the bonds. If they had stock at 95, say, and could turn it into bonds at par, they might feel that there was something in it. And further, we can only do it when the preferred stock is held in large blocks, so we could get a syndicate of it. We began to look about for the large preferred stockholders, and have been successful after two or three months' work in getting up a good-sized syndicate of large stockholders who would put up their preferred stock and underwrite for the success of the thing, provided the stockholders generally did not take it.

"The idea of the Finance Committee was that we would make an offer to all of the preferred stockholders and say: 'Will you exchange 40 per cent. of the preferred stock for these second mortgage bonds?' and if they did not do it, then the syndicate would stand ready to do so to a reasonable extent; and if we did not get the entire 40 per cent., say, for instance, we only got 20 per cent we would issue 25 per cent. of additional bonds for whatever stock we took up. That is, if we took up 20 per cent. of the preferred stock, or $100,000,000, we would issue $25,000,000 of bonds in place of $50,000,000.

"We thought it would be a desirable plan in a good many ways: it would give us $50,000,000 of cash without cost; it would wipe out those inherited improvements, and pay the Rockefeller notes. We have made an arrangement with them to take these in settlement of their obligations, which is a good thing, of course, and leave us an additional sum of money that might be used in reorganising some of the plants and doing things that we want to have done in Chicago, and for the bridge company at Pittsburgh. In this way the money really would earn in two ways: First, in the handling of the products between the mills, saving in management in handling the business and increasing the efficiency of the mills, so as to give a larger output, and make more money in that way.

"As to how the stockholders will take it, it seems to us, if the preferred stock was reduced about 40 per cent., the remaining 60 per cent. would be more favorable, and the preferred stockholders might look at it in that way. We have thought the bonds might be a thirty-year bond, convertible into preferred stock within ten years, and redeemable at the convenience of the company after ten years at 110.

"Another thing we would accomplish: If we got 40 per cent. of the preferred stock in obligations maturing in fifty years, we would be creating a sinking fund for retiring what is considered some of the water in the concern. So far as the common stock is concerned, this is going to help it, because the earning capacity of the $50,000,000 would go toward the common stock. We have worked out a form of bond, and are going to submit it to the board. I report this matter now so we may talk over the plan if you desire. We propose to offer the whole thing to the preferred stockholders and let them vote on it."

Continuing, the record quoted Judge Gary as asking if the option would be extended to all stockholders, and if the Finance Committee proposed to make an elastic bond, "so you can, if necessary, issue bonds in place of preferred stock." The remainder of the record was as follows:

Mr. Perkins—No, we think that would be dangerous. We figured 40 per cent. because we believed that $50,000,000 of second mortgage bonds would be considered very good, whereas if we called $500,000,000 of preferred stock the universal criticism would be that the bonds are not better security than the stock, and if you pass the dividends on the preferred stock you would not be in the hands of a receiver, and if you passed the interest on the bonds you would be.

Mr. Roberts—Will the common stockholders be invited to subscribe to these bonds?

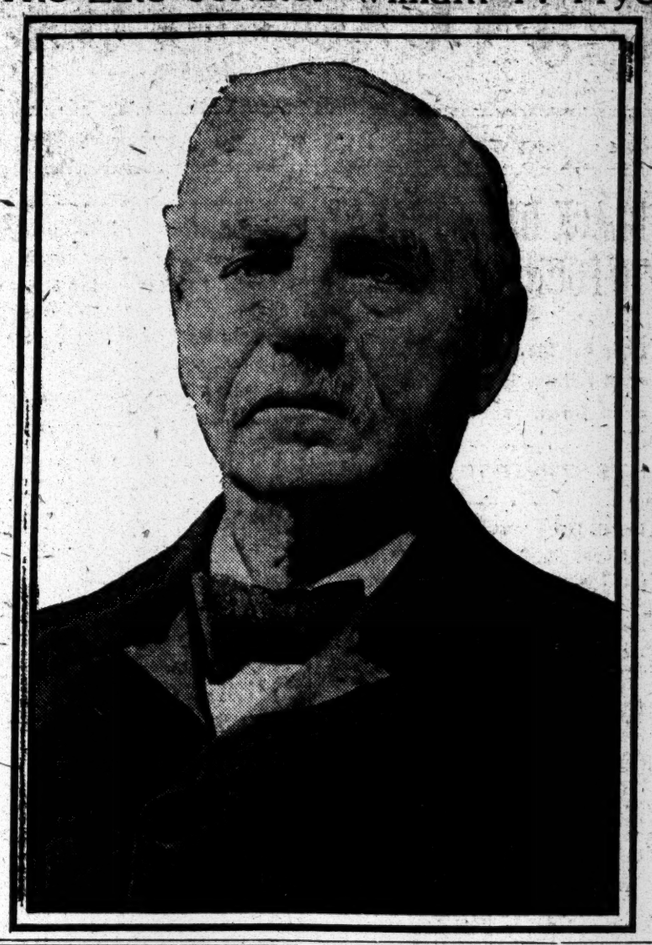
Mr. Perkins—No. We thought that we ought not to be allowed to do that because we have tried to see where the justice was. The preferred stockholders are entitled to as fair treatment as can be given them for giving up their 40 per cent. of the stock, and the common ought not to be allowed to take these bonds. Moreover, the common stockholders have benefited by the earning capacity of the $50,000,000 put into the improvements.

Mr. Gary—I think, offhand, it is a pretty good plan.

Mr. Perkins—It puts us in a strong financial position and reduces our fixed charges.

Mr. Gary agreed, saying: "In some way we must raise some extra money. We must finance improvements that have been made and must be made in order to make our different plants symmetrical. We must have more money, and this seems to be a way to get it without increasing our fixed charges."

The Late Senator William P. Frye.



SENATOR FRYE DIES AT HIS MAINE HOME

Continued from Page 1.

was noted for its scrupulous fairness, and it was with the greatest reluctance that his colleagues heard last April that ill-health compelled him to resign. However, his successor has never been appointed, and in consequence retained his office to the last.

THREE VACANCIES IN SENATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The death of Senator Frye makes the third vacancy in the Senate. The first was caused by the death of Senator Hughes of Colorado. That continues because the Legislature failed to elect his successor at its last session. The second was caused by the failure of Hoke Smith to surrender the Governorship of Georgia before the expiration of the session of the Legislature that elected him to succeed the late Senator Clay. With Senator Frye there were 50 Republicans in the Senate. The Democrats had 40, besides the Georgia and Colorado seats, one of which will certainly be filled by a Democrat at the next session.

Gov. Plaisted of Maine is a Democrat and it is expected that he will promptly appoint a Democrat to succeed Senator Frye. That will cut the Republican majority from nine to seven and will further emphasize the insurgent control in the Senate through holding the balance of power. The death of Senator Frye has long been expecues and it was thought some time ago that Gov. Plaisted would appoint Judge Hanson to the vacancy. But Judge Hanson has now been put on the Supreme Bench, and it is not believed that he will be appointed.

Maine men here expect that the choice will lie between James C. Hamlen, a lumber merchant of Portland, and E. P. Winslow, a banker of the same city. The Legislature does not meet again until January, 1913, so that whoever is appointed now will serve through the long session of Congress next Winter and for a month of the short, final session of this Congress.

Thus there will be two Democratic Senators for a year and a half even if the Republicans regain the State at the next election. This will be the first time since the Republican Party came into power that Maine has been represented by two Democratic Senators. In the old days before the birth of the Republican Party, Maine was a Democratic State, and the roster of her Senators shows many names of the old school Democrats. But until the election last year the Pine Tree State has been solidly Republican in the Upper House of Congress since the first Lincoln campaign.

The death of Senator Frye makes another gap in the fast thinning ranks of the Republican old guard that used to carry things with a high hand. He was one of the little oligarchy of which the late O. H. Platt of Connecticut was a conspicuous member, and in which Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Hale, so long Mr. Frye's colleague, were powerfully prominent. Of late years Mr. Frye had not taken an active part in the Senate. But ten or fifteen years ago he was one of the strongest and most active of the Republican leaders in debate. It was always his special part in tariff discussion to lay down the old Republican law of protection, and in that he never had a master in the Senate.

EIGHT DIPLOMATIC POSTS ARE FILLED

Leishman Succeeds Hill at Berlin, O'Brien Goes to Rome, and Bryan to Japan.

FIVE MINISTERS ALSO NAMED

Anderson to Belgium, Carter to Argentina, Jackson to Balkans, Beaupre to Cuba, and Bryce to the Netherlands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The long-expected and oft-foretold shake-up in the Diplomatic Service came to-day, when President Taft sent to the Senate a list of nominations, including three Ambassadors and five Ministers. The list contains practically no surprises. There were two actual vacancies to be filled—the posts at Berlin and Buenos Aires—and only two new names appear in to-day's list. The others are simply transfers from one post to another, only one transfer involving a promotion from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador.

As has recently been announced, John G. A. Leishman of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador at Rome, will go to Berlin to succeed Dr. David Jayne Hill, resigned. As was also expected, Thomas J. O'Brien of Michigan, now Ambassador at Tokio, will succeed Mr. Leishman at Rome. Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, now Minister to Belgium, is promoted to be Ambassador to Japan.

The new names in the list are those of Larz Anderson of Ohio, once mentioned for the Berlin post, to be Minister to Belgium, and Lloyd Bryce of New York to be Minister to The Netherlands.

John Ridgely Carter of Maryland, now Minister to the Balkan States and formerly First Secretary of the Embassy at London, has been rising rapidly, and it was understood that he would soon be given a better post. He goes as Minister to the Argentine Republic, now an important assignment, and he will be succeeded in the Balkans by John B. Jackson of New Jersey, at present Minister to Cuba. Mr. Jackson has already seen service in the Near East, having served as Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia. Mr. Anderson, while not now in the service, has previously been attached to the embassies at London and Rome.

Arthur M. Beaupre of Aurora, Ill., now Minister to the Netherlands, becomes Minister to Cuba.

Secretary of State Knox announced the resignation of Charles H. Sherrill as Minister to the Argentine Republic, after to-day's Cabinet meeting. Mr. Sherrill was asked by President Taft to remain in the service, and, it is said, was offered an embassy. He declined on the ground that he had been in the service a long time and wished to retire with the idea of going into business.

This is one of the most important diplomatic shakeups in recent years. The resignation of Dr. Hill as Ambassador to Germany was announced April 14 with somewhat startling suddenness, as there had been no previous intimation to the public that the Ambassador contemplated retiring.

The President immediately began a search of the foreign service for a well-equipped diplomat to succeed Dr. Hill. His choice fell upon Mr. Leishman and this involved numerous changes, as it was desired to fill all vacancies possible by promotions within the service. The task was further increased by Charles H. Sherrill retiring from his post in the Argentine Republic.

It is pointed out that all the nominees save two, Larz Anderson and Lloyd Bryce, are already in the Diplomatic Service. This indicates, it is added, that the policy of the Government has extended the principle of the civil service to the entire diplomatic corps.

The appointment of Larz Anderson as Minister to Belgium is of particular interest to residents of Boston, where both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are well known. The Anderson estate in Brookline is one of the most beautiful in the suburbs of Boston, and they also own a handsome Summer home in Webster, N. H., on the estate formerly owned by Mrs. Anderson's father, the late Commodore George H. Perkins, U. S. N. Besides being prominent in Boston and Brookline society, Mrs. Anderson is well known as an author.

WALKED INTO OPEN SHAFT.

Rev. Dr. Jones Victim of Derangement of Elevator Door in Apartment House.

The Rev. Dr. George Heber Jones, Executive Secretary of the Korean Quarterly Centennial Commission, and a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, was seriously injured early last evening by a fifteen-foot fall down the elevator shaft of the Duchess Apartments, at 62 West 104th Street. He was taken unconscious to the Harlem Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left ankle, contusions of the back, and lacerations of the scalp.

Dr. Jones, who had been on a Western trip, arrived in this city late yesterday afternoon and went at once to the Duchess Apartments, where he resides with his wife and two daughters. The lights in the corridor had not been turned on, and as he hurried to the elevator he did not notice that, although the door of the shaft was open, the car was not at the first floor. He stepped through the opening and fell to the basement. James De Telly, the elevator boy, who had taken the car to the fifth floor, and Supt. Pritchard heard Dr. Jones cry out for help. Pritchard sent in a call for an ambulance to the Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Donnelly responded. De Telly said that the door of the shaft on the first floor had been out of order, and that he had left it open while he went to the fifth floor to answer a call.

On July 11 Dr. Jones's daughters, Margaret and Catherine, had an exciting experience when they were caged in a runaway elevator at the apartments. In this accident the elevator operator, C. Handray, was killed. Neither of the girls was injured, although one of them fainted and was confined to her home for several days afterward because of shock.

Lineman Killed on Pole.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Charles E. Wasson, a lineman employed by the Nassau Light and Power Company, was killed on a pole in front of the residence of Judge Oscar Schults on Sea Cliff Avenue, this morning. He had climbed the pole and was at work when his helper on the ground heard him cry out. The helper looked up just in time to see Wasson sink back in the net of wires. The body was lowered by means of a block and fall. Doctors found that Wasson had been killed instantly.

CARNIVAL

Long Branch

August 10, 11, 12

CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE

From Pennsylvania Station and From Hudson Terminal via Pennsylvania R. R.

See Time Table

ANOTHER

Fair sized shipment of PORTO RICO Cigars received this week.

On sale all our stores TODAY.

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CIGARS UNITED

ANOTHER GIRL GOT NOTE FROM LAFFERTY

Congressman Sent a Letter Asking Young Woman In Oregon to Meet Him.

HOME PAPER TO PRINT IT

Promised Girl a Good Place if She Would Telephone or Call at His Office.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 8.—Another letter alleged to have been written by A. W. Lafferty, Representative from the Second Oregon Congressional District, similar to the one he wrote to Miss Florence Kubel at Washington, D. C., will be reproduced to-morrow morning in The Oregonian. This letter Lafferty addressed to a young woman here on Jan. 22, 1910. The text of both letters is similar.

The name of the second young woman to whom Lafferty wrote is withheld, as she desires to avoid notoriety. She is engaged and will be married this Fall. At the time the young woman received the letter she was living temporarily in Portland with her mother, who had come to this city from a neighboring State in the hope of benefiting her health.

A stranger in the city, the young woman was surprised to receive through the mail a typewritten letter from Lafferty written on his office stationery and bearing his signature in ink. The writer told of having seen the young woman call for her mail at the General Delivery window at the Post Office a few days before, and said he was impressed by her looks. Lafferty expressed a desire to meet her, and suggested that she either call at his law offices or telephone to him. He supplied his telephone number.

Lafferty said in the letter that he understood the young woman was a typewriter, and held out the promise that if she would make an appointment he would give her a good place. In the concluding sentence of his letter he admonished the young woman not to tell her brother of the letter. She disregarded the missive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—S. J. Kubel, father of the girl to whom Representative Lafferty of Oregon wrote seeking to make her acquaintance, denied to-day that the first of his letters denouncing Lafferty was inspired by Mr. Lafferty's political enemies in Oregon. Mr. Kubel says that the matter can rest where it is, as he is perfectly satisfied.

If Mr. Lafferty persists in his attentions, which are desired neither by Miss Kubel nor her father, Mr. Kubel said he will pummel him into a different frame of mind.

Mr. Lafferty said to-night that, on advice of his friends in the House, he had decided to keep quiet, and this evening he would say nothing further. No prosecution will be brought against him.

NAVY PLANS AWE TOGO.

Japanese Commander Inspects Models for New Warships in Washington Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—This was the busiest day of Admiral Togo's trip to Washington. He began with a visit to the Washington Navy Yard, where a few of the little testing models of future warships aroused the interest of the great sea fighter more than anything he has seen in this country. He was also much impressed by the fourteen-inch guns which are being constructed for the new battleships. Then he called on both Houses of Congress, was received by both on the floor during session—a privilege to which he is not technically entitled, and in a recess which both houses accorded him he met the full membership.

That left him barely time to change from his white uniform to the heavy dress required for Mr. Wilson's luncheon. In the afternoon he rushed, under guidance of his official escort—Third Assistant Secretary of State Hale and Capt. Potts of the navy—to lay a wreath on the grave of Admiral Charles S. Sperry in Arlington Cemetery, whom Count Togo met when the Admiral was in command of the battleship fleet on its cruise around the world. To-night he was guest of honor at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop and later at a reception in his honor given by the Army and Navy Club.

The Count's visit to the Navy Yard obviously impressed him more deeply than any incident of his stay here with the possible exception of his visit to the graves of Washington and John Paul Jones. Ordinarily the most self-contained of men, his eye brightened when he saw the slender lines of the wooden model of the scout cruiser Chester in the tank beside the model of a ship of the line.

These models are used for testing speed development of different designs, and are exact reproductions in miniature of the ships they represent.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Admiral Togo. This was the first function to the Admiral presided over by a woman, and took place at Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's home.

The other guests were the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Uchida; the Acting Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Representative David J. Foster, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, Chandler Hale; Ramsford S. Miller, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department; Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, Miss Hagner, Commander Taniguchi, aid to Admiral Togo; Capt. Templin M. Potts, U. S. N., and Mrs. Matsuko. To-night the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Beekman Winthrop, gave a dinner of sixty in honor of the Admiral at the Metropolitan Club.

MAY FORCE WILSON OUT.

Secretary's Letter Declares Benzoate of Soda an "Administration Policy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Moss Committee brought out the fact to-day that Secretary Wilson in a letter to Dr. Floyd Robison, the chemist who was dismissed from the Bureau of Chemistry "for the good of the service," spoke of the defense of benzoate of soda as one of the "policies of the Administration." Not only once, but several times, did the Secretary refer to the matter as affecting the Administration.

This is a step further than any one has yet gone in the controversy, and it is believed that it is a knowledge of this that has deterred President Taft from making the decision which was expected from him in the Wiley-Rusby matter two weeks ago. Many believe that because the Secretary of Agriculture has drawn the President into the controversy in this manner his resignation will be called for. It is known that the President is receiving an increasingly large number of protests from all parts of the country against the support of the benzoate of soda faction.

NIGHT CARS TO CONEY AFTER STRIKE LULL

Few Passengers Risk the Trip, but an Eight-Minute Headway Is Maintained.

GAYNOR HEARS THE STRIKERS

Asked to Try for Peace, but Won't Commit Himself—Clash Feared When Old and New Men Are Paid.

There were few signs yesterday of the strike of the Brooklyn trolley men on the Coney Island line beyond a reassertion on both sides that their positions had not changed. No rioting was reported, and the strike has practically settled down to a test of endurance. Cars were run on both the Smith Street and Franklin Avenue lines during the day on a five-minute headway, and at night on an eight-minute headway, most of them to Coney Island. This is practically the original scedule with the exception of extra trippers in the rush hours, for which no provision was made.

Few persons rode on the lines affected by the strike, and a large percentage of those who did were the company's own employes. Children in great numbers, and without paying fares, rode from one end of the line to the other repeatedly.

Service continued through to Coney Island until 11 P. M. for the first time since the beginning of the strike, and cars ran to Park Circle later. The regular schedule on all lines, including the Hamilton Ferry Line, which has not turned a wheel since last Friday, was announced for to-day.

Mayor Hears Both Sides.

Another step in arbitration was attempted yesterday, but this was attended with even greater secrecy than previous attempts. Mayor Gaynor was made acquainted with both sides of the dispute, but his opinion could not even be inferred. The strikers are skeptical of his ability to do anything for them because of the refusal of the company, a few weeks before the strike began, to accept him as arbitrator.

Father James Donohue of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, accompanied by Deputy Commissioner William Rogers, chief mediator of the State Board of Arbitration; Patrick Shea, executive leader of the strike, and Joseph Ryan, President of the union, called on the Mayor in the morning and requested him to use his good offices to end the strike. They talked to the Mayor for fifteen minutes, but none would speak for publication. The Mayor also remained silent.

A little, dirty yellow trolley car, No. 1,000, its two little window sills worn from the many hundreds of thousands of dollars that have passed over them, is expected to play a prominent role in the strike situation to-day. This is the pay car, and every Wednesday noon it is run on a siding at Park Circle and there the men go to get their wages. To-day the car will stand in its usual place. The De Kalb Avenue line men will go as usual to get their envelopes, and so will the strike breakers, but what the strikers will do—every one has six days' pay due him—will be answered only when the noon hour arrives.

This advertisement, signed by President S. W. Huff of the company, appeared in the afternoon papers:

Notice to the former motormen and conductors of the

Odd Lots of Stock

We welcome the small investor. Our specialty is service to men with modest savings for investment.

Send for Circular No. 40—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

DEPENDENT SISTER HANGS HERSELF

Miss Rowan's Body Found on Top Floor of Wealthy Relatives' Riverside Drive Home.

HAD BEEN MISSING TEN DAYS

Left Country Home and Was Thought to be with Friends in New Jersey—Letters Speak of Family Troubles.

Miss Mary E. Rowan, an elderly woman, who had been missing ten days, was found dead yesterday afternoon in a bathroom on the top floor of the four-story residence at 4 Riverside Drive, where she had lived with her sisters. She had committed suicide by hanging, probably on the day she disappeared.

Miss Rowan was dependent on her two sisters, who are Mrs. Angie M. Booth, the widow of a former President of the Ward Line Steamship Company, who died three years ago, and Mrs. Walter Lawrence, widow of the proprietor of the Sherman Square Hotel, who died one year ago. Letters found beside Miss Rowan's body indicate that she felt her position as a dependent keenly, and decided to end it.

Miss Rowan, her two sisters, and the servants all went to the country home of the family, at Great Neck, L. I., on June 15 to spend the Summer, leaving the Riverside Drive house in charge of Miss Lizzie French, the housekeeper, and the latter's sisters.

On Thursday, July 27, Miss Rowan returned to the city house and spent the night there. She made no complaints at that time, Miss French said yesterday. On the following morning she told the housekeeper that she was going away again to visit some friends.

Miss French, after the conversation, went down into the basement kitchen, and didn't see Miss Rowan go out. On examining the front door of the house a few hours later, however, the housekeeper found that its catches had been turned in a manner which made her believe that Miss Rowan really had gone away.

A day or two later William Stanley Hill of 51 West Eighty-first Street, who married Mrs. Lawrence's daughter, went to the Riverside Drive house to see what had become of Miss Rowan.

"She didn't come back to Great Neck on Friday, as we expected. Is she here?" Mr. Hill asked Miss French. The housekeeper told him that Miss Rowan had gone.

"I knew she had some friends in New Jersey, and took it for granted that she had gone down there," Mr. Hill said, in explaining to Coroner Feinberg why the woman's body hadn't been discovered sooner.

On last Monday afternoon, Mrs. Booth came to the city from Great Neck in her automobile and visited her home, giving the housekeeper some instructions about plumbing repairs. These were to include the bathroom adjoining Miss Rowan's top floor bedroom. Then it was found that Miss Rowan's door was locked. The housekeeper found a key yesterday to fit the lock, but it would only go in far enough to disclose that the door was locked on the inside.

"When I learned this, and remembered that we had not heard of Miss Rowan for ten days I became frightened," Mr. Hill told Coroner Feinberg yesterday. He telephoned for a locksmith and also notified the West Sixty-eight Street Station and had two policemen sent around. The lock couldn't be forced because it was mortised, but the locksmith finally opened it.

Mr. Hill and the policemen saw Miss Rowan's body suspended by a sheet from a projection on the water flush box of the bathroom. To prevent any groans she might make while strangling from being heard, she had first tied a towel under her chin, and after fastening the sheet loosely about her neck, had jumped off a bathroom seat.

Miss Rowan was clad in a lace dressing gown. There were gold bracelets around her wrists, and several jewelled rings on her fingers.

Miss Rowan left five letters, only two of which the Coroner would make public. One of these letters contained a $50 bill and was addressed to "Lizzie," who is understood to be Miss French, the housekeeper.

"Here is fifty dollars for your kindness to me," the letter read. "I hope it will help you to take care of your sick sister."

The other letter read:

To the Coroner: Only family trouble made me do this. I am not crazy—only heartbroken. Please ask my cousin, Mrs. J. B. Fartonte to take care of my remains.

Mrs. Fartonte is said to live in Newark, N. J. Mr. Hill said yesterday that he intended to take care of Miss Rowan's body, acting for the dead woman's sisters. Coroner Feinberg, in issuing the burial permit yesterday, said that he was convinced that the "family troubles" which she referred to were wholly imaginary.

"All three of the sisters lived in the greatest harmony together and had always done so," said Mr. Hill. "Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Lawrence were the widows of wealthy business men, and Miss Rowan was dependent on them in a manner for the comfort in which she lived in their home. But she was never made to feel her dependence. She was sensitive and suffered from spells of depression and despondency, in one of which she ended her life."

TWO BOYS FLIM-FLAMMED.

Man Sent Them on a Wild Goose Chase and Took Their Money.

A man who said he was Jack Williams, and lived at 53 West 111th Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Herrman in Night Court last night on a charge of petty larceny and held for trial. The complainant, Austen Waldron, a thirteen-year-old schoolboy of 237 East Ninety-fourth Street, said that on July 24, his mother gave him $5.25 to take to the office of a gas company at 114th Street and Third Avenue. He started on the errand, accompanied by James Keating, 14 years old of 117 East Eighty-fifth Street.

When the boys reached 114th Street and Third Avenue they were approached by a man who asked them to carry a note, containing some money to a Mrs. Williams at 1,022 Third Avenue. The boys say they consented to go on the errand and the man demanded the five dollar bill and change which Waldron carried as a deposit, sying the note contained money.

The boy handed the $5.25 to the man and went to the address given, where they were told that there was no such person as Mrs. Williams living there. They opened the package, which contained nothing but blank paper, and when they returned to find the man he was not there.

Waldron went home and told his mother, who notified the Detective Bureau. Last night Detective Donovan took young Waldron and the Keating boy to 114th Street and Third Avenue, and they saw Williams and identified him as the man who had taken the money.

Williams denied that he was the man wanted, and said he could prove he was at work at his brother's place of business the time the money was taken.

DAUGHTER IS SHOT BY OUTCAST FATHER

John Brewl Ends His Drink-Ruined Life After Wounding Her Seven Times.

YOUNGER CHILD FINDS THEM

Drags Wounded Girl to Old Trask Mansion Near by, Where Help Is Given, but She Will Probably Die.

Ten-year-old Julia Brewl hurried along the path from the old Trask Mansion on the Trask estate in Westchester, three miles from Mason Point, yesterday afternoon, as fast as she could go without spilling the small pitcher of milk she carried. For in her home, a little cottage on the estate, some 500 yards from the old mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Mary O'Hara, who sells milk to her few neighbors, the child knew that her father was awaiting her coming, impatiently, that he might have the tea her seventeen-year-old sister, Madeline, had been preparing when she went for the milk.

Since her mother drove John Brewl from their home, four weeks ago, because of his drinking habits and his language before their daughters, the girls had been terrified each time that their father, taking advantage of their mother's absence in the afternoons, had come to the house. Always he wanted food and something to drink, and his children hurried to provide his wants, so that he would go away again.

The little girl pushed eagerly on the kitchen door, therefore, and was amazed that it would not open. She set down the milk pitcher and exerted all of her small strength against the door. There was a crash from within the room, and the door, from which the child had pushed away three chairs, burst open.

The kitchen into which the child stepped was in the greatest disorder. Crockery which had stood on the table lay broken on the floor. The table was overturned. Pans were lying in corners where, apparently, they had been kicked. There was not a chair but was overturned.

In a far corner Julia suddenly saw her father lying, stretched at length on an ironing board, a pile of washing forming a pillow beneath his head. In his hand was a revolver, and at the sight Julia uttered a scream.

At the sound Madeline, whom the child had not seen in her first hasty glance, rose from behind the overturned table, where she had lain, unnoticed by Julia, in a heap. With a cry the elder girl staggered toward her sister. Her face and hands and her clothing were covered with blood, and as she fell, scarcely conscious, into the smaller girl's arms, she cried:

"Father did it. He has killed me."

Though at another time Julia scarcely could have raised her sister from the floor, now she hai carried half dragged her, Madeline lending only the slightest aid, up the long path to the old mansion. At the door Mrs. O'Hara, summoned by Julia's cries, met them, catching Madeline as she lost consciousness completely, and carrying her the rest of the way into the house.

Help Comes from Far Off.

Though unnerved at the sight presented by the wound girl, Mrs. O'Hara called for her son, James, telling him to run as though his life depended on it to the nearest telephone, and there notify the police and summon an ambulance. The boy started on a run which took him two miles, nearly to the Clason Point Road, before he came to a house with a telephone. But it was a matter of seconds only then before Dr. Donohue had started on the long run from Fordham Hospital and several policemen from the West Chester Station were on their way to the Brewl home.

Julia, meantime, recalling her mother, ran the three miles to Clason Point Inn where the mother works daily to keep her daughters at home. Sobbing and crying the little girl told her mother the news and the elder woman sank into a faint from which it was many moments before she could be revived. Then in a carriage she and the child sped back to Mrs. O'Hara's home.

There Dr. Donohue had arrived already. He found Madeline wounded by revolver bullets in seven places and, having dressed these wounds temporarily would have hurried to the Brewl cottage had not the police returned from there to tell him that Brewl was dead with a bullet wound in his right temple.

Madeline, the surgeon found, had two bullet wounds in the right hand, one in the left arm, one in the chest, another in the hip, one in the left side, and the seventh just over the heart. The gun which Brewl's hand clutched when he was found contained only five chambers, and to have wounded his daughter seven times it was evident that the man must have exhausted his weapon and then, reloading it, have fired twice more at her before turning the third of his five remaining bullets on himself.

Despite her many wounds, Madeline regained consciousness for a few moments while the doctor worked over her. She could speak in a whisper and before she lapsed again into unconsciousness said that her father had shot her because he objected to her approaching marriage with a young man well liked by her mother. She was trying to tell of the struggle in the kitchen and of the shooting when her senses left her again.

The girl was hurried to Fordham Hospital and Dr. Donohue immediately commenced probing for the bunllets, though it was conceded at the hospital that the girl had scarcely a chance to live. The tremendous vitality that had enabled her to get from her home to the old Trask mansion and which had sustained her in the doctor's first examination held out some hope, however.

"He killed me as he killed my brother, Thomas," the girl had exclaimed when she first regained consciousness in the O'Hara home and before she told of the shooting of herself, and as soon as Mrs. Brewl, at first hysterical and unable to talk, had regained some of her composure, Coroner Schongut questioned the mother about this remark.

It was not true, the mother said, that Brewl had killed his son. The boy died five years ago at the age of 18. It was heart trouble which caused his death, said Mrs. Brewl, and her daughter's remark, she thought, could have been occasioned only by the fact that his father frequently used to administer terrible beatings to Thomas until the boy's health was such that a beating might have killed him.

The Downfall of Brewl.

To the Coroner the mother tearfully told how the family, once wealthy, had been reduced to poverty by her husband's fondness for drink.

It was twenty-nine years ago, said the mother, that she married John Brewl, and it was not many years before he had risen to be a manufacturer of pianos. Their income was large and they lived happily. Mrs. Brewl, well supplied with money, invested some of it in real estate in the Bronx.

They had eleven children, but one by one eight of them died. The loss seemed to affect Brewl exceedingly. He became morose and took to drink. Then he lost his piano factory and went to work on a salary for another maker of pianos. Slowly he went down the line of his profession until he became a piano polisher, and even this job he lost last April. As he gave way to drink he became irritable, even in his sober moments, said his wife, and his treatment of Madeline was such that of her own volition the girl became an inmate of St. Michael's Home in Mamaroneck last February.

Four weeks ago, Mrs. Brewl having seen one daughter driven from home, determined that ten-year-old Julia should not be submitted longer to her father's treatment. She went before Magistrate O'Connor in the Westchester Court and he ordered Brewl to stay away from his wife and children and from the little home which Mrs. Brewl had bought far out in a lonely district, hoping thus to escape her husband, with the proceeds of of her last piece of property, bought years before.

Then Madeline came home, and Mrs. Brewl got work in the Clason Point Inn. For a time Brewl kept away, but presently he began to visit the children while his wife was at work, and last Saturday he met Mrs. Brewl, threatening then to kill her and himself unless she allowed him to return.

The grief-stricken mother blamed herself last night that she had not instantly gone to court and had Brewl sent to jail. She had intended to go this week, she said.

RAILROADS TO FIGHT DEMANDS

Higher Pay and Other Terms Would Increase Expenditures $50,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Railroads throughout the West will present a united front in combating with every means at their command the demand made by shop-workers for increased pay and changes in working conditions that would mean a drain on the roads' treasuries of $50,000,000 a year.

After a series of informal conferences between officials of various lines it was announced to-day that the roads were determined to make no concessions, and that they regarded the present as an exceptionally favorable time for them to meet a widespread strike such as is threatened.

The presentation of the demands of the workers has disclosed the formation of a new labor alliance along the federation plan, which already has reached large proportions, and is expected to direct any general strike that is called.

Railroad managers became alarmed when it wa slearned in the afternoon from Los Angeles that shop workers employed on both the Rock Island and the Gould lines had completed plans to strike. This purposed walkout, it is said, would be a forerunner of anm others unless the railroads agree to meet the demands that nave been presented.

Arequest was received recently by officials of the Illinois Central Railroad for a conference with a committee representing the so-caolled federated shop trades, and an ultimatum has gone forth that it will treat with the unions individually instead of in a combined organization.

The management of the Rock Island Road also was asked to delegate representatives to meet officers of the unions comprising its shop employes, with a view of discussing wages and working conditions, and the request has bee ngranted. A time for the meeting, however, has not been set.

To all the Western lines has been sent a series of demands from the shop workers, the principal items of which are as follows:

Physical examinations and personal record requirements to be discontinued.

A flat increase of 15 per cent. in wages.

An eight-hour day.

Time and one-ihalf for day service after 5 J. M. and double time after midnight.

One apprentice to be employed for every five mechanics, and this rate to be maintained.

Apprentices not to work overtime.

Employes laid off on account of a reduction in the force to be re-employed in the order they have been laid off.

Piecework premium system to be abolished.

The management of the Southern Pacific Railroad has issued a circular pointing out that the demands would mean an additional outlay for that company alone of $2,796,000 every year. It is set forth in the circular that in the past five ears the wages of the shop crafts on that line have been increased, on the average, 12½ per cent., and in some instances as high as 30 pr cent.

"It is a very serious situation," said Julius Kruttschnitt, Vice President of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads. "We have been asked to deal with demands for higher wages and better working conditions that would mean an outlay of $7,000,000 annually to the Harriman roads. I am not in a position to forecast whether a general strike will be called, but it is certain that we do not feel a demand for increased pay is justifiable at this time." The roads are a unit in notifying the men that the demands cannot be granted.

MAD DOG IN A FACTORY.

Girls Screamed All Together and More Excitement When It Was Shot.

Employes of the American Cigar Company's factory at the foot of East Fifty-second Street were frightened yesterday morning by the sudden appearance of a black and brown mongrel dog, which ran among the girls until they screamed all together.

Supt. Solomon and some of the clerks who came running to the rescue, threw their books at the dog, which was snapping at those near him, but did not bite anybody. After a little maneouvring the dog got into a workroom and was left alone while a message was sent to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

When Patrolman Lawlor appeared armed with a big revolver, the door was opened and the dog was shot and killed as he tried to get into the passage.

The working forces in other parts of the building, who heard the screams and shots, were afraid that some tragedy had occurred below and their fears had to be quieted.

MORE ALLEGED ASSAILANTS.

Three Men Under Arrest as Among Those Who Attacked Mrs. Meier.

Two more arrests were made early yesterday in connection with the outrageous attack made on Monday morning upon Mrs. Clara Meier, 38 years old, in her home, at Fundy Street and Old South Road, Woodhaven, Queens.

She was alone in her isolated home between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning when a gang of seven young ruffians forced an entrance and overpowered her. A brother-in-law of Mrs. Meier heard her cries and went to her aid from his home, some distance away, but he, too, was overpowered by the gang and held a prisoner for a time.

The police arrested John Russo, an Italian, 18 years old, of Shoe and Leather Street, Woodhaven, late Monday night. He is said to have admitted his participation in the crime, and to have named the six others. The police arrested yesterday Daniel Regan, 17 years old, of 4,029 Rockaway Road, East New York, and Robert Lorenz, 17 years, of 3,908 Broadway, Woodhaven, also said to be Italians. Mrs. Meier is in a serious condition, and is under the care of a physician.

The prisoners were arraigned in the Jamaica Court and Magistrate Smith fixed the bail at $1,500 in each case. They pleaded not guilty and demanded a hearing, and Aug. 20 was set as the date. In the meantime the police are trying to find the four other men alleged to have been concerned in the attack upon Mrs. Meier.

WHEN TOGO VISITED THE SHIP

Not a Bit Enthusiastic Until He Got a Sniff of Crew's Hot Pot.

Chief Steward Allison of the Cunard liner Lusitania, which sails for Liverpool to-day, said that Admiral Togo was the most reserved passenger he had ever met crossing the Atlantic. Occasionally the hero of the Japan Sea fight would say "Yes," "No," and that would be about all.

"One day," said the Chief Steward, "I was informed by Capt. Charles that the Admiral would like to go through the ship.

"Accompanied by his chief staff officer he was escorted through the first, second, and third class quarters, including the kitchens and refrigerating plants, and at intervals he murmured, 'Good,' 'good,' and 'clean, very clean,' but he did not show any enthusiasm until we reached the firemen's quarters.

"It was just two bells in the first dog watch, and one watch was eating supper, which consisted of a hot pot that had been brought down in a large square iron pan that required two men to handle it.

"'What's that?' queried the Admiral, pointing to the pan and sniffing the air.

"'Hot pot,' I replied.

"He asked how it was made, and then walked over among the firemen and looked at it closely. I told the Admiral that hot pot was made of beef cut into pieces with onion, pepper, and salt, then covered with potatoes and baked in the oven. He said it was a very good dish for strong men to eat who have to do hard work."

"Dandy Mayor" Left Only $10,500.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Surrogate E. C. Shaner admitted to probate to-day the will of the late Mayor Franklin P. Stoy. He left an estate valued at $10,500, part of which was in real estate. It was generally believed that the Mayor was not wealthy, but it was not thought that his property was so small. The entire estate is left to his wife, Mrs. Lida K. Stoy, who is also the administratrix.

HELD FOR CAUSING DEATH OF FIREBUG

Defaulting Cashier and His Friend Who Planned Milling Company Fire Waive Examination.

TIMMONS AN EX-CONVICT

Served a Term as a Defaulter—Brown's Spirit Broken—He Tells Company How He Stole.

Samuel Brown, the defaulting cashier of the Long Dock Milling Company, and Patrick B. Timmons, his friend, were arraigned before Justice Queen in the Criminal Court in Jersey City yesterday, waived examination and were held for the Grand Jury on charges of arson, conspiracy, and manslaughter. Frank Walsh, the man they hired to set fire to the milling company's office to destroy evidence of Brown's defalcation, was burned to death in the blaze he started.

As the Grand Jury does not meet until Sept. 12, and will probably not reach their case until some time in October, both men will spend a long period in the Hudson County Jail before their trial is called. An hour's liberty for them in the fresh air was allowed by Police Capt. Richards yesterday, when he took them in a patrol wagon across the town to the City Hall to visit the official photographer, and to have their Bertillon measurements taken.

Through this procedure Brown showed an entirely contrite and broken spirit, while Timmons, the expert accountant who had decided upon the plan of making away with the company's records after demonstrating that he could not fix them up to conceal the $2,500 shortage, was morose and resentful.

Brown's hands trembled as he tried to hold to the seat of the patrol wagon, and twice he begged his police guards to buy him "just one highball" to steady his nerves, which had been badly shattered by the experiences of Sunday and Monday. The two men, after having their measurements and photographs taken, were sent to the Hudson County Jail.

Everywhere in the "Horseshoe" district of Jersey City, in which are the saloons where Brown was known as the "best buyer on the row," there were sympathetic words for him. The policeman on the beat declared with emphasis that Brown was "pulled down" by low companions. The postman whose route lay through the district, was strong in his advocacy of Brown and his denunciation of "those he treated liberally but never treated in their turn."

Capt. Richards was very anxious that Brown have the advice of counsel in deciding how to plead at his preliminary hearing. He suggested to Brown that he send down to some of the saloons where he had spent his money and see if some of the saloon keepers would not make him an advance with which to employ counsel.

Brown wrote a note to the owner of a saloon near the office in which "Lightning Walsh" was burned to death. He asked for $200 as a loan for the purpose of hiring counsel. The boy by whom the note was dispatched reported back to the police station that the saloon-keeper had torn the note up and had told him to say that there would be no answer.

One of Brown's old "pals" from the Horseshoe district came to the police station to see him. When he took off his hat at the outer door and shuffled up toward the desk he exhibited a close-cropped head and a very dimid face. He put down a package of cigarettes before Capt. Richards and remarked, "Give 'em to Brown."

"How did Brown send out for these?" asked the policeman.

"He didn't send out," called back the timid visitor. "Just tell him they're from Spider the Horseshoe Fly and he'll be hep."

Painters were busy in the office of the Longdock Milling Company yesterday scraping the singed paint from the interior walls preparatory to recoating them. The fire, it was found, had done nothing more than singe the walls and the edges of a few records. The records were removed to the office of an accounting company in New York, where a double shift of expert accountants will work upon them until the exact amount of Brown's shortage is arrived at.

Brown himself, with a view of lightening the labors of the accountants, made to Manager Brinkerhoff an explanation of his methods of extracting the company's funds and then of concealing it in the bookkeeping. He said he never tampered with checks, but confined his thefts entirely to the cash payments made over the counter.

Manager Brinkerhoff, while explaining the Brown statement to the accountants, received a visit from Mrs. Brown. She had not read the newspapers, and had come to inquire about her husband. When she was informed that her husband was in jail she became hysterical.

Brown begged that his wife be asked not to come to see him. He said he could not bear to see her, and that it was better for them both for her to keep away. Mrs. Brown finally was induced to go to the home of friends on Bergen Heights.

Brown told the police he was glad his wife was standing by him, but he hoped she would never be allowed to see him again, as he was not worthy of it. He said he and his wife had grown up together as children in Kentucky, and had married after his wife had come down to New York to be a chorus girl. She had never been upon the stage after their marriage eight years ago, he said, and added that she had always worked to keep their expenses within his income of $40 a week, and to make their Manhattan flat as cosy and homelike as she possibly could.

Timmons, the other prisoner, the police believe was the real designer of the plan to destroy the books by fire. Something about the familiar way in which he stood the ordeal of being photographed and having his measurements taken started the police to investigating. They found that he was sentenced to six months on six indictments for embezzlement on Feb. 23, 1900. His arrest on that occasion was caused by the Nelson Morris Beef Company's branch in Paterson, which found him over $1,000 short in his accounts. Upon his discharge the Paterson police lost track of him, and did not hear of him again until yesterday. He was a collector for the beef company at the time of his defalcation.

BOY LOOTS FAMILY BANK.

Arrested with Chum, en Route for the Hop Fields, on Brother's Complaint.

Simon Murray of 415 West Fifty-fourth Street, caused last night the arrest of his fifteen-year-old brother John, and of seventeen-year-old George Meade of 456 West Forty-fifth Street. He charged them with looting a coin bank of $75. The boys were arrested as they were boarding a river steamer near the foot of West 125th Street.

The lads admitted that they intended taking a trip up the Hudson to find work in the hop fields. Young Murray was sent to the Gerry Society, and Meade was locked up in the West 125th Street station.

Murray declared he took but $36 from the bank, but his brother was positive the larger amount had been taken. Murray had $15 when arrested, and his friend 85 cents.

Boston Rabbi Accepts a Call Here.

Rabbi Wolf Margolies of Boston has accepted a call from the United Hebrews Communion at 183 East Broadway to become the head of that congregation. Rabbi Margolies has been four years in Boston, going to that city from Grodno, Russia, where he had been a rabbi for thirty years. The United Hebrews Communion, the Jewish name of which is Adas Israel, has a membership of about 10,000. The salary of the new rabbi will be $5,000 a year.

Six Persons Bitten by Rabid Dog.

The head of a brown mongrel dog that ran amuck in Bayonne on Monday and bit six persons and several dogs was sent to the Rasteur Institute, New York, to be examined, and was returned yesterday. The doctors found that the dog was suffering from a severe attack of rabies. The persons known to have been bitten are Harry Cohan, manager of a moving picture theatre; Frank Carr, 12 years old, of 432 Avenue E, and Patrick Broten, 15, of 148 Boulevard. They are under care of physicians.

ATTACK POST OFFICE FIGURES

Publishers Try to Show That Too Much Is Charged to Second-Class Mail.

Technical matters took up almost the entire time yesterday of the Congressional committee investigating the rates charged by the postal authorities for second-class mail matter. Charles H. McBride, the railway mail expert, was recalled, and entered into a mass of figures to support the contention of the department that the present rates are too low in proportion to those charged for other classes of mail matter, and should be increased.

Postmaster General Hitchcock and Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart were present, and there was a full representation of publishers to listen to a searching cross-examination of Mr. McBride by Herbert Noble, their counsel. He questioned the witness for several hours in an endeavor to show that the Post Office authorities had no scientific ground for their division of the cost of the postal service between different classes of mail matter.

Justice Hughes, Chairman of the commission, was particularly anxious to bring out the effect that an increase or decrease in the quantity of second-class mail matter carried would have on the cost of the service. Mr. McBride was not willing to admit that there could be any appreciable increase in the volume now carried without a considerable rise in the cost. There might be a slight increase along certain lines without any injurious effect, but a general increase would be at once felt in the cost.

Justice Hughes asked as to the effect of a falling off in the quantity handled. This, Mr. McBride declared, if it amounted to a decline of 50 per cent. might result in a saving of 25 per cent. in expense.

Mr. Noble made a great point of the fact that a large proportion of the second-class mail is not handled in transit, but is handed over to the postal authorities already pouched. Mr. McBride, however, stuck to his statement that it takes three times as long to handle second-class mail as it does first-class matter, and insisted that at least one-half of the second-class mail was handled by the Post Office clerks.

Gilbert Howell addressed the commission in behalf of the publications issued by the fraternal insurance societies. He represented, he said, 182 societies with 7,000,000 members. Last year these societies paid out $88,011,176 in benefits, and since they were instituted, in 1868, they had distributed $1,825,883,958. He pointed out that the publication of periodicals was essential to the prosperity of these societies, yet if they carried advertisements they could not enjoy the second-class rate.

"Which would you prefer," asked President Lowell of Harvard, "the present rates or, say, a fair increase of 2 or 3 cents a pound on second-class mail matter, with the privilege of inserting advertisements?"

"The privilege of advertisements, of course," replied Mr. Howell.

LOST HER TOURING CAR.

Boys Stole It While She Was at Lunch and Used It All Day.

While Mrs. Charles H. Niles of 345 West Eighty-fifth Street was entertaining a party of friends at luncheon at a restaurant at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday noon her touring car, in which she had driven her guests to the restaurant, disappeared.

Mrs. Niles questioned the chauffeurs near, but none had seen the car driven off. Mrs. Niles reported the loss to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Detective McCormick was assigned to the case. He learned that four boys, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age, entered the car, and after some trouble in cranking it, drove off, with the twelve-year-old youngster at the steering wheel.

A big red touring car drove up to the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, at 10 o'clock at night. There were four boys inside. One of them asked a chauffeur near by to watch the car and then all four jumped out. The boys ran into the park and disappeared.

Mrs. Niles identified the car as hers. Twenty gallons of gasoline had been used and one tire was punctured.

AGED WOMEN IN SURREY HURT

Mrs. Wood, 80, of Brooklyn, Fell on Her Head When Car Struck Them.

Mrs. Ellen Wood, 80 years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Alva Scranton, 59 years old, of 117 Columbia Heights were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital early yesterday morning, both dangerously injured as a result of a collision of the surrey in which they were driving with a Flatbush Avenue car on Livingston Street, near Gallatin Place. The surrey was driven by their coachman, James Byrne, an old servant of the family.

The women left their home early to do some shopping in the Brooklyn stores. Driving along Livingston Street, Byrne attempted to cross the trolley tracks to turn in at the rear entrance of a department store. In the middle of the first track he stopped the horses to allow an automobile to pass. Then, thinking that he could clear the second track before the approaching Flatbush Avenue car reached him, he started to cross. The rear wheel of the surrey, hit by the car, collapsed and the coachman was thrown out.

Mrs. Wood fell to the street, striking her head against the pavement. Mrs. Scranton was bruised. Detective Sergeant Ryan, who was on the car, grabbed the horses while others helped the women out of further danger. Byrne, the coachman, had a strained back, but refused to go to the hospital.

Mrs. Wood is a widow and her daughter, Mrs. Scranton, whose husband, H. K. Scranton, is now in Europe on a vacation, lives with her.

At the hospital Mrs. Scranton asked that George Bartlett of the Kellogg Oil Company be notified. On account of her age, physicians at the hospital fear that Mrs. Wood will not recover.

ICEBERGS IN LINER'S PATH.

The Heilig Olav Passes Two on Her Way to Port.

Capt. Holst of the Scandinavian-American liner Heilig Olav, which arrived yesterday from Copenhagen, reported sighting several small icebergs at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the ship was passing through a haze. The ship passed between the bergs, which were admired and photographed by the passengers.

Mrs. George Rasmussen of Chicago, who was accompanied by her husband, drove her own automobile in Denmark, and said that she was fined thirty times in the same number of days. Passing a street car at more than a mile an hour, crossing in front of an omnibus, and using an automobile horn that had an unmusical sound to the Danish ear were a few of the acts that resulted in fines being inflicted by the Magistrates.

DIDN'T FEAR RABID DOG.

Miss Smith Drove Frenzied Terrier to Veterinary, but Police Shot It.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—Miss Laura Smith, daughter of W. Maltbie Smith, a contractor of Hubbard's Hill, caught up her pet bull terrier Punch when the dog seemed to be made to-day, put him on the seat beside her, and drove her auto to the veterinary establishment of O. G. Palmer, three-quarters of a mile away.

When the bull terrier showed symptoms of rabies in the centre of the town everybody gave it a wide berth. Miss Smith first sought to relieve the dog's suffering, and, finding that it grew no better, picked it up bodily, as it snapped and yelped and held it in the automobile while she drove with one hand to the veterinary's. The dog escaped when she stopped the auto, and it was shot later by the police.

Boy Killed by Ice Cake.

Riding on the back step of an ice wagon yesterday morning John Payne, 9 years old, of 840 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was struck on the head by a 100-pound piece of ice which slipped from its place in the wagon. The boy was taken to the Jewish Hospital, where he died of a compound fracture of the skull.

DR. MAY APPOINTED HEAD OF MATTEAWAN

Says He Knows Nothing of Thaw's Case and Can't Outline His Procedure.

NEW SANITY TEST POSSIBLE

Stanford White's Slayer Could Not Have Hoped for Release if Dr. Baker Had Succeeded Dr. Lamb.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Dr. James V. May of Binghamton was appointed Medical Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane to-day by Col. Joseph F. Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, to succeed Dr. R. B. Lamb, resigned. The place pays $3,500 a year and maintenance.

The appointment of Dr. James V. May as Superintendent of Matteawan, rather than Dr. Amos T. Baker, the present assistant and acting Superintendent, is likely to revive the hopes of Harry K. Thaw that he may yet be released from the asylum or at least transferred to some other institution, from which he may ultimately be released.

Dr. Baker headed the list in the ratings in the civil service examinations. His percentage was 96 to 91.5 for Dr. Robert C. Woodman, 91.5 for Dr. Raymond C. Kleb, and 89.35 for Dr. May. Dr. Baker also had the advantage of longer service in insane asylums, and particularly at Matteawan.

Thaw's fight on the management of Matteawan, which has been in progress for a year or more, was directed against Dr. Baker rather than against Dr. Lamb. In his letters and statements to the newspapers he has held Dr. Baker up as the active head of the asylum, and the real source of the "persecution" from which he declared he suffered.

The efforts made by Thaw and his friends to bring about the removal of Dr. Lamb and more especially of Dr. Baker, failed, after investigation by the State authorities, and the Legislature adjourned without paying serious attention to the demand for an investigating committee.

Dr. May has been Assisant Superintendent of the insane asylum at Binghamton, the head of which, Dr. Wagner, was a witness for the defense at the first Thaw trial, and has since testified that Thaw has recovered his sanity. Some time ago Thaw made application to be transferred to Binghamton. Should Thaw now go to Binghamton, he would be in the hands of an alienist, who believes he has recovered, while if he stays at Matteawan, he will be under Dr. May, who has never expressed an opinion as to his sanity.

Under the law if Superintendent May should report to the court that Thaw is now sane the ordinary procedure would be for the court to remand Thaw to the custody of the Sheriff of New York County. With a new Superintendent at Matteawan, Thaw will have a chance to have his sanity passed on afresh. Dr. May, at his home in Binghamton, said last night that he had no present opinion in regard to Thaw.

"I know nothing of Harry Thaw," he said, "except what I have read in the newspapers. I have never had an opportunity to observe him or to investigate his condition. Therefore, I cannot outline any mode of procedure in his case at this time. Like the other cases at the institution, it requires careful study and close observation.

"There is little that I can say at this time regarding the treatment of the inmates at Matteawan, as I am not at all familiar with the institution or those confined there. I am going to Albany tomorrow to confer with Supt. of Prisons Scott, after which I will visit Matteawan and make my plans for the future. Owing to Mrs. May's illness I shall probably not take charge at Matteawan before the midle of September."

Col. Scott, Superintendent of Prisons, by whom Dr. May was appointed, refused in Albany last night to discuss the appointment or its possible effect on the status of Harry Thaw.

Killed in the Hudson Tunnel.

Thomas Taylor, 30 years old, of 210 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, a pipeman in the Hudson Tunnels, was instantly killed yesterday morning in the tunnel about 200 feet west of the Grove Street station in Jersey City. He was putting new pipes on the cut-out boxes on a loop west of the station, and failed to hear a train coming toward him. He was run over and almost cut in two.

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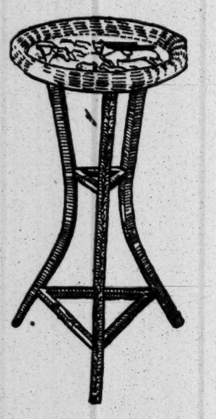

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VETO BILL TEST FOR LORDS TO-DAY

War with Them Now Reaches a Climax—Peers May Bar New Creations.

LAST APPEAL TO INSURGENTS

Commons Rejects Lansdowne Amendment Excluding Home Rule from the Scope of the Bill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.—To-day may see a real blow dealt in the fight which has been going on this week in the British Parliamentary arena. Hitherto the combatants have been merely sparring, and the country generally has been taking next to no interest in the encounter.

To-day's voting in the House of Lords, however, or to-morrow's, if the debate is prolonged two days, will decide the question whether or not there is to be a new creation of Liberal peers. Everything depends on how many noble lords are of the same way of thinking as F. E. Smith, the young barrister of no particular family, whose energy, perseverance, and enthusiasm have made him the guiding spirit in the Unionist revolt against Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour.

Lord Halsbury, of course, figures at the head of the no-surrender movement in the Lords, and Lord Willoughby de Broke has been active in the fight, but if the no-surrender peers should succeed in outvoting the Liberal lords who will support the Parliament bill when it comes before the upper house to-day, thereby forcing the Government to create a batch of new peers, this course will be due to Mr. Smith more than to any other one man.

The creation of peers would mark the beginning of a new campaign of a far more serious character, constitutionally speaking, than what has gone before. Mr. Smith indicated that if new peers were created, the Unionist stalwarts will carry the fight into still another ditch, and that an effort will be made to induce the present peers, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, to try and prevent their newly created colleagues taking their seats in the upper house.

Assuming that such action were successful, the developments that would follow would be such that in the last resort, as Mr. St. Loe Strachey points out, recourse would be necessary "to that appeal to force which some of Mr. Smith's supporters openly declare they desire to see invoked."

Even at this late hour nobody appears willing to venture on a prediction what to-day will bring forth. It is unquestionable that the serious and sober men on both sides agree in hoping that the no-surrenderites will be unable to reject the Parliament bill. The Government in that case will be saved a serious dilemma, and the Unionists, headed by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, will rejoice to see the schism, which has added considerably to their troubles, come to an end.

The mystery as to the exact strength of the no-surrenderites is still maintained, and although there is a strong disposition to believe that Lord Willoughby de Broke's vague declarations are largely bluff, the keen anxiety existing will not be dissipated until the exact figures of the vote are recorded.

The London Times and other Unionist papers who deprecate the suicidal policy of the no-surrenderites this morning make an eleventh-hour appeal to the Lords to accept the Parliament bill as the lesser of two evils, the greater being the very probable creation of from 400 to 500 Liberal peers.

Lord Roberts, one of the no-surrenderites, on the other hand, states in the same journal why he will vote with Lord Halsbury. The Field Marshal writes:

"What the consequences may be is not the point at issue, but I am prepared to believe that in politics, as in war, the path of duty is also the path of safety. An outpost suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force may not be able to save itself from capture by resisting, but if it does its duty and resists to the utmost it may give the main body a warning and an opportunity to rally, and the position which the enemy has rushed may soon be reoccupied. If it surrenders without firing a shot, the rest of the force will in all probability be surprised and routed.

"By doing its duty the House of Lords may not now be able to prevent the Parliament bill being carried, but it may awaken the nation to the real nature of the revolution which is in progress, check its further course, and make possible its reversal in the near future."

26 NAVY MUTINEERS SHOT.

Spanish Government Says That Naval Revolt of Sailors Was Not Political.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—A court-martial at Cadiz to-day condemned to death twenty-six men who took part in the mutiny on board the Spanish battleship Numancia while the vessel was lying in the roadstead at Tangier on Saturday. The men received communion at 9 o'clock in the morning, and it is understood that their execution followed immediately.

At the time of the mutiny the official explanation was that the "incident" was not political in character, but a demonstration against the alleged hardships of the daily duties. The mutineers were overcome and put in irons while the battleship started at full speed for Cadiz.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN FAILS.

Lawyer's Liabilities Are $115,302 and Nominal Assets $75,779.

Rollin M. Morgan, a lawyer, of 38 Park Row, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $115,302 and nominal assets $75,779. Among the assets are outstanding accounts $20,567, of which $14,801 is due him from clients; two lots in New Utrecht, $300; four-fifths interest in 1,425 acres of land in Virginia, value nominal; a suit against the University Society, $1,500; cash, $82, and 2,680 shares of stock in several companies, par value $52,180, actual value nominal.

Among his holdings are 399 shares of stock in the Overlook Land Company of New Jersey. Judge Holt appointed Robert P. Levis receiver, with a bond of $15,000. It was necessary to have a receiver, because Mr. Morgan is in bad health, on the verge of a nervous collapse, and the doctors have advised him to abandon business.

He owns shares of stock in several land companies, and one of them, in which he owns all the stock, has been controlled exclusively by him. A large part of his liabilities is for loans, and he is indorser on twenty-four notes of other persons aggregating $48,936, which are said to be held by the Fourteenth Street Bank and the Plaza Bank.

Among the creditors are the Fourteenth Street Bank, $14,508; Plaza Bank, $2,500; E. V. Jackson, Glen Cove, $12,000, part secured; John K. Green, $4,900; S. G. Lines, $2,500; W. H. Heller, Philadelphia, $3,500, and D. T. Goodrich, $3,500. He owes for dues to the National Democratic Club, $75; Ohio Society of New York, $15; Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, $10, and Merchants' Club, $6. The Standard Oil Company is a creditor for $59.

He mentions in the schedules that in 1898 there were twelve suits brought against him as a Governor of the Manhattan Athletic Club for bills against the club aggregating $25,594, most of which have remained dormant.

Mr. Morgan has been practicing law for thirty years, has been counsel to the Board of Education and Building Code Commission some years ago, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and was elected Alderman twenty years ago. He has been interested in various manufacturing and land companies, was President of the Bramhall Deane Company from 1907 to January, 1911; was Secretary of the Hollar Company, President of the Kokosing Land Company of New Jersey, and a Director of the Novelty Bell Company.

SAFE LIMIT ON HIGHBALLS.

Court Seems to Hold That Six Are Not Intoxicating.

Just how many highballs a man can drink and remain sober was brought up before Justices Zeller, Morse, and Forker in Special Sessions yesterday when Wallace F. Weed of 238 West Seventy-third Street was arraigned, charged with running an automobile while intoxicated.

Policeman Delaney arrested Weed on July 8 at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. Weed denied that he was intoxicated and said his car did not work as well as usual on account of some trouble with the steering gear. One of the Justices asked Weed how many drinks he had had.

"Oh, I guess about five or six highballs," replied Weed.

"What? Five or six highballs, and yet you say you were sober?" exclaimed the Justices in unison.

Weed's counsel, Edward Karpel, made a long speech upon the action of highballs upon certain persons.

"In order to prove my contention that this defendant is of the type that can drink highballs with impunity," said Mr. Karpel, "I will offer to show both the Court and the District Attorney that my client can drink six highballs, one after another, and still not feel any evil effects."

The Justices held a whispered consultation, and finally announced:

"The defendant is discharged."

J. E. KELLERD TO ACT HAMLET

A Stock Season of Shakespearean Plays at Irving Place Theatre.

The Irving Place Theatre will open for a stock season in English on Monday, Aug. 21, with John E. Kellerd in a Shakespearean repertoire and some modern plays. Two of Mr. Kellerd's productions will be "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice." He expects to give the first performance of a new modern drama during his season.

This will be the first time that the Irving Place Theatre, so long the home of German stock companies, has housed an English-speaking organization.

"The Messiah" by Columbia Chorus.

Händel's oratorio, "The Messiah," was given by the Columbia Chorus of the Summer School in the university chapel last evening. Accompanied by a full orchestra and the fine chapel organ, Walter Henry Hall conducted his chorus through the composition with skill. The young singers, catching their leader's enthusiasm, gave to an appreciative audience of fellow-students a rare interpretation of the work. "The Creation" will be given again to-morrow evening.

Liebler's Two 'Deep Purple' Companies

Two "Deep Purple" companies are to be sent out this season by Liebler & Co., one to cover the Eastern territory, the other playing in the West. This move has been decided upon because of the nature of the play, which concerns itself with the doings of Eastern and Western characters. In the Eastern company Ada Dwyer will play her original part of 'Frisco Kate, while in the Western organization, which opens next week at Asbury Park and then goes to Chicago for a run, 'Frisco Kate will be played by Jeffreys Lewis.

Edwin Arden was engaged yesterday for the rôle of William Lake in the Western company. At the same time H. S. Northrup was selected for Harry Leland, the badger man.

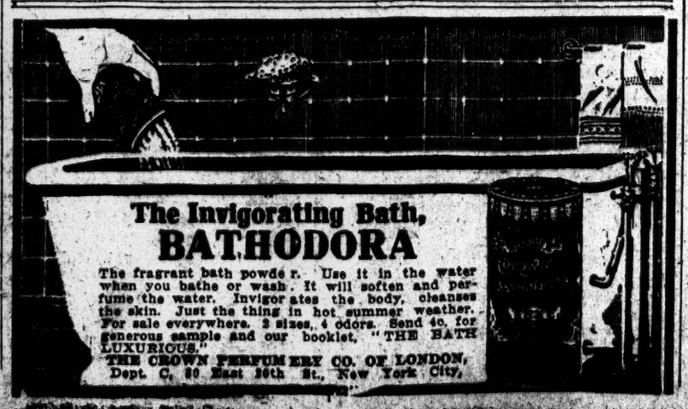
Mrs. Dore Lyon's Recital.

At the Anchorage, Atlantic Avenue, Long Branch, a recital was given last evening by Mrs. Dore Lyon, soprano; Max Jacobs, violinist, and Edwin Orlando Swayn, tenor, which was largely attended by the cottagers of Long Branch and near-by resorts.

Passengers Sailing on Lusitania.

Some of the passengers sailing to-day for Liverpool on the Cunard liner Lusitania are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. O. Alsop, F. R. Appleton, Jr., N. L. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. K. Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Campbell, Joseph E. Carr, Thomas Cochrane, H. A. Cowan, Miss Mary Crowley, R. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Delano, Rudolph Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ellison, F. L. Gibson, Andrew Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harris, Charles Hind, A. L. Johnson, Harry Laurie, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. La Gare, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Lounges, Vivian Nickalls, the Rev. James De Normandie, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Paine, Dr. and Mrs. Walter R. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert D. Robbins, Henry T. Sloane, the Marquis Spenea-Turnn, Capt. and Mrs. Wese Thury, Edward Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Tucker, Bronson Winthrop, George J. Wolfnowton, H. White Manuel, and Mrs. Zapata.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BATHODORA
The fragrant bath powder. Use it in the water when you bathe or wash. It will soften and perfume the water. Invigorates the body, cleanses the skin. Just the thing in hot summer weather. For sale everywhere. 3 sizes, 4 odors. Send 4c. for generous sample and our booklet, "THE BATH LUXURIOUS."
THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. OF LONDON, Dept. C, 30 East 36th St., New York City.

RUSSIA MAY SIGN TAFT PEACE TREATY

Jewish Question Might Be Easier Settled in This Way Than by Abrogating Treaty of 1832.

NEED OTHER TREATIES FIRST

President Plans Campaign to Obtain Favorable Action in Senate on Pending Agreements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Taft is preparing to make a campaign for the ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britan and France, which are now pending in the Senate. He has taken notice of the reports of opposition to those treaties on the part of different Senators, and will be prepared to do his best in overcoming it. His speech to the Methodists at Mountain Park Lake yesterday was only the opening gun.

If the President finds it advisable there will be other direct appeals to the people, and the country will be asked to let the Senate know what it thinks and desires about the treaty. The President is especially anxious to secure prompt ratification of the British and French treaties, not only because they are desirable in themselves, but even more so because of the effect such ratification would have upon the negotiations which are now under way with other powers for similar conventions. It is not that the ratification of the British and French treaties now would do so much to help along these other negotiations as it is that the failure to ratify them would be almost certain to check, if not to put an end to, the hope of obtaining other treaties. It would be a tremendous blow to the President's hopes and to the movement for world peace which the conclusion of the pending treaties started.

There is not the slightest question as to the popularity of the pending treaties in the country. The White House has had ample evidence of it. This evidence has come not only through the comments of newspapers from one end of the country to the other, but also in letters and telegrams from peace organizations and from individaals who have manifested their interest in the success of the negotiations. The President has found that the real common people, the men and women in the humbler walks of life, have taken the keenest interest in the arbitratiton treaties. These people, as they have written to him, have not seemed to consider it possible that there could be any opposition to the ratification of the treaties. They have assumed all along that once the agreement was reached with the British and French plenipotentiaries the treaties would be an accomplished fact. The idea in the minds of the people is clearly shown by the fact that they are commonly referred to as the "peace treaties."

The President said to some of his callers to-day that it had been borne in upon him that the people of this country really want peace and are against war. Nothing that has been done or suggested in all his Administration thus far has awakened the response that this arbitration negotiation has evoked. There is a depth of feeling behind it that shows how thoroughly in earnest the people are in seeing that it is carried through to its legitimate conclusion. And it is that feeling on which the President now relies to secure prompt and favorable action by the Senate. He showed in his speech yesterday his readiness to appeal to it, and he will not be lacking in opportunities for further similar appeals if he finds it desirable to make them.

The President does not take much stock in one ground of Senatorial opposition to the treaties. That is the fear expressed by some of the Pacific Coast men that the ratification of these treaties will lead to a renewal of the agitation for the admission of Chinese into this country. The President said to-day that unless such a matter were specifically covered be a treaty it would be entirely subject to the provisions of international law, and that under that law any country is amply able to take care of itself.

The case of Russia and the Jews was cited as in point. The demand has been emphasized by the Jews of this country that the treaty of 1832 should be abrogated, but in the view of the President that would leave all Americans in a worse plight than the American Jews are now. The illustration was given that without a treaty Russia would be able to say that only red-headed men from Missouri should be admitted, and the only way to combat that attitude would be by force.

If the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France are now ratified there is some hope that a similar treaty may be obtained with Russia. In that event an entirely different situation would be created, which might facilitate the settlement of the Jewish question. On all accounts the President is strongly hopeful of securing ratification before the close of this session, and he will do everything in his power to accomplish that.

JUSTICES TO WALK UPSTAIRS.

County Court House Elevators Installed Last Year to be Changed.

The new elevators in the County Court House, which it required nearly a year to install under the direction of the Suplee Elevator Company of Philadelphia, are to be taken out and others put in by the Otis Elevator Company of this city.

This means that for six more months Justices, lawyers, and witnesses will have to walk up the stairs. The city holds that the Suplee Elevator Company did not live up to its contract. The company, on the other hand, asserts that if there is any fault with the elevators it is due to the plans and specifications, which were drawn up in Borough President McAneny's department. The Suplee Company threatens to bring a suit against the city for the amount of its bill.

POPE'S TROUBLE IS GOUT.

Laryngitis and the Heat Also Affect Him—Suffers Much Pain.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Pope Pius is suffering from a severe attack of gout, and upon the orders of his physicians he keeps to his chamber.

Dr. Petacci, private physician to His Holiness, and Dr. Marchiafava, consulting physician at the Vatican, who are in attendance upon His Holiness, are prescribing a treatment of alkaloids and absolute rest. They say that with cooler weather they hope for the Pope's speedy recovery.

The doctors declared to-night that his condition would not be deemed of consequence were the Pope not an elderly man—he is 77 years old—or if his constitution had not recently been weakened by an attack of laryngitis—which also affected the trachea—and the excessive heat.

When Drs. Petacci and Marchiafava visited His Holiness to-day they found his condition somewhat better, and the patient taking nourishment, but with the approach of night paroxysms of pain became acute. The Pope complained that in the right knee he experienced a burning sensation and severe throbbing. The inflammation is so intense that Pope Pius dreads to move the limb.

The examination made by the physicians to-day shows that the Pope's heart is fairly strong and his respiration moderately good considering the "shortness" of breath common to stout persons of advanced years. The pulse was somewhat irregular, but the temperature only slightly above normal.

His Holiness remained in bed to-day, and saw no one except his secretaries and his sisters. The latter have not left his bedside since his illness became more marked, and insist upon personally preparing his food.

The Pope was rather restless during the night owing to the intense heat, despite the electric fans being kept in motion. Although his doctors had recommended absolute rest, his Holiness insisted that Mgr. Bressan read to him, saying that it soothed his nerves.

NAGEL REPLIES TO GARY.

Secretary Doesn't Think Government Can Fix Commodity Prices.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 8.—In an address to-day at the Quarter Centennial celebration of the Michigan College of Mines, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel scored the suggestion of Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, that the Federal Government should exercise control over the prices of commodities.

"Yes," said Secretary Nagel in this connection, "and when the Government runs the whole business Gary will try to run the Government."

The Secretary vigorously denounced agitation for radical departures from the present governmental and industrial system of the United States. He said:

"It's all very well to say, 'Let the Government fix prices; then they can be made low enough for us,' but when we undertake to fix prices for the consumer we must of necessity fix prices for the producer; then we must fix conditions and wages in the factory, and the result is the Government controls every industry, and when it controls it it owns it."

Secretary Nagel said a grave mistake was being made in approaching the corporation problem from only one side—that of prosecution of the bad. He said some measures for the protection of the good were imperative if the commerce of the United States was to be kept at the position it has reached in the trade of the world. Combinations of capital, he said, were vital to the success of the United States in such competition.

Secretary Nagel vigorously attacked the initiative, referendum, and recall. He said:

"As to recalling Judges, would it not be better to provide that no decision should be announced as such until it is submitted to the public? Then they could recall the Judge before the harm was done. We might just as well abolish the courts altogether."

STATEHOOD BILL PASSED.

Arizona and New Mexico to be Admitted—Popular Vote on the Recall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Late this afternoon, after adopting without opposition some immaterial amendments, the Senate passed the House resolution providing for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico into the Union.

The Nelson amendment striking from the Arizona Constitution the provision for the recall of Judges was voted down, although Senators individually had expressed themselves as opposed to this feature of the Constitution. By the terms of the resolution as passed the people of that Territory will have to vote separately on ratifying that provision, and the people of New Mexico will have to vote again on the difficult provision made for amending their proposed Constitution. But no matter how they decide, the Territories will be admitted.

The vote on the final passage was 53 to 18—far more than enough to insure a two-thirds vote to override the President's veto, if he carries out his expressed purpose to veto the resolution on account of the recall of Judges provided for in the Arizona Constitution, but it is now thought he will approve the resolution. Nine regular Republicans joined eleven insurgents and thirty-three Democrats to make up the fifty-three for the measure, while only fifteen regulars could be mustered against it. These, with a solitary insurgent, Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, and two Democrats, Mr. O'Gorman of New York and Mr. Bailey of Texas—made up the strength opposed to the measure. Mr. O'Gorman, on the vote on the Nelson amendment, was the only Democrat to vote for the elimination of the recall provision.

In the course of to-day's debate word came that Mr. Frye of Maine, President pro tem. of the Senate, was dead, but as under a unanimous count, which cannot be changed even by a subsequent unanimous consent, a vote had to be taken before adjournment, the death was not announced, as that would also have raised the question of adjournment out of respect.

When the voting was finally done, Senators were in such a hurry to get away to dress for Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop's dinner to Admiral Count Togo that the formalities were dispensed with, and the announcement was withheld till to-morrow. Mr. Frye's death had immediate effect on the vote, however, as his pair, Senator Bacon of Georgia, who has voted throughout this session only by getting his pair transferred to some other Democrat, was free to vote and did so.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

August Clearance

Every Summer Suit, Coat, Gown, Dress and Hat is now decisively reduced in price.

Many of them suitable for Autumn wear.

Silk Suits, $35 Formerly $68 to $95

Tailored Cloth Suits, $20, $30, & $40 Formerly to $135

Satin, Foulard and Silk Serge Dresses, $28 Formerly to $75

Linen Suits, $10.50 to $75 Formerly to $200

AQUARIUM SEAL IS DEAD.

The Weeping Kitty Follows Her Mate Billy Over the Border.

Children who are regular visitors to the Aquarium in Battery Park were sad yesterday when they were told by James Lynch, the lone fisherman of the Park, that their pet seal, Kitty, was dead of lung complaint, and they would never see her flap her fins and hear her utter weird lamentations for her native land again.

Kitty was causing a year ago with her mate, Billy, on the rocks on the lower Californian coast and sent to this city by slow freight in a tank. Billy died soon after his arrival at the Aquarium.

Medals for Public School Marksmen.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, President of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, informed Treasurer S. R. Guggenheim of the Public Schools Athletic League yesterday that his company would furnish bars and medals to be awarded to the pupils of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in the shooting contest to be carried on by the league. There will be 201 marksman medals of bronze, 50 sharpshooter medals of silver, 76 marksman bars of bronze, and 42 sharpshooter bars of silver.

Fall from Fire Escape Kills Child.

While playing with her doll on the fire escape outside her parents' apartments on the sixth floor of 262 Cherry Street, yesterday afternoon, Bessie Kinklestein, 8 years old, fell through the well-hole to the street and died of a broken skull, before an ambulance arrived. A board usually covers the well-hole, but this was standing and Bessie tried to move it. It toppled and she fell through the hole.

NEW SUBWAY REALLY BEGUN.

Shafts Opened at Both Ends of First Section—Obstruction Suit Up To-day.

Actual digging on the new subway began yesterday. The Bradley Contracting Company received at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-second Street the steel needed for the dumping platform earlier than they had expected, and were able to set the platform up Monday night. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning everything was ready for the beginning of the excavation.

Supt. Dan McManus and Chief Engineer Valley Hipkins of the Bradley Contracting Company directed a force of twenty-five men to begin to burrow beneath the surface, and all day long four carts were busy carrying away the earth dislodged. Two shafts are being sunk, one on either side of Lexington Avenue, and from them the work will be carried both north and south to the ends of the section, fifty feet north of the centre line of East Fifty-third Street, and fifty feet north of the centre line of East Sixty-second Street. Stations will be placed at East Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

The Bradley Contracting Company expects to get ot work on the other sections, for which they have received the contracts, within the next few days. Meanwhile the suit to restrain them, begun by the Admiral Realty Company, comes up this morning for a hearing in the Supreme Court before Justice Ford.

Final "H" for Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Post Office Department to-day added a long-belated "h" to the City of Pittsburg, Penn., so that it will now read officially "Pittsburgh." In consequence President Taft to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of William H. Davis, Postmaster at "Pittsburg," to be Postmaster at "Pittsburgh."

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CLASSIC DESIGNS IN SMALL SIZES for SMALL HOMES.

In the selection of our Fall and Winter Styles we have given expert study to the special requirements of the small City apartment and surburban home and have produced many of our best designs in inexpensive pieces to meet these needs.

Time and expense will be saved by looking *first* at "Flint's" for the piece to fit a given place in the home. Special designs executed in odd sizes at small extra cost.

DURING AUGUST—REDUCTIONS OF 10% to 50% ON DISCONTINUED DESIGNS.

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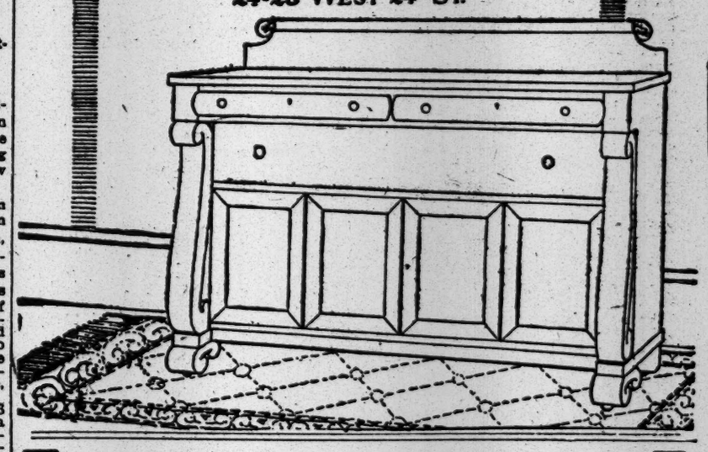

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

FINAL CLEARANCE

18.00, 20.00 & 22.50 Suits..... 12.50 (Some broken sizes.)

22.50, 25.00 & 27.50 Suits..... 15.00

27.50, 30.00 & 32.50 Suits..... 17.50

In countless number are suits of worsted, velour, worsted cheviot, homespun and crash; also blue serges and neat silk mixtures, in over three hundred correct and exclusive designs and shades—in over twenty-two distinctive models—English soft roll and regular lapel styles for men, young men and boys.

Due to tailoring conditions, the size of our stock is twice as large as it should be—and so we offer these special values to clear our tables of the surplus.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS HERE—GRASP IT

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Best and Safest Food for Infants

Fifty-four Years' Experience Has Proven It

Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

WANT DANTE STATUE IN TIMES SQUARE

Il Progresso's Staff Voice This Idea, but Commissioner Stover Will Have None of It.

SOME ITALIANS SHOCKED, TOO

Opinion That Effigy of Florentine Bard Should Not Be Compelled to Overlook so Busy a Scene.

Those who are zealously arranging to bring over from Florence Ettore Ximines's monument to Dante are possessed of a new idea as to where they would like the same to stand. It is their wish now to see it erected not in Bryant Park, not on the greensward around City Hall Park, not on the Fifth Avenue plaza, near the Sherman statue, not in Central Park at the lower end of the Mall; not, in short, on any of these sites originally considered, but in upper Times Square, or Broadway and Forty-eighth Street.

It was only yesterday that Mr. Stover received word from Chevalier Barsotti, editor and proprietor of Il Progresso Italo-Americano, through whose paper the statue will be given to the city, that his preference is for Times Square. The Commissioner, while feeling that this is a period of monuments, and that there is room for Dante in New York, has grave doubts as to the appropriateness of placing the man who wrote the divine comedy in such a bustling, happy cross-roads. If ever a monument is to grace the square it should be an American of the Americans, says Mr. Stover.

A TIMES reporter found his way yesterday afternoon to the offices of Il Progresso on Duane Street, and after mounting several flights of stairs he made himself known to Agostino de Biasi, redattore capo, in other words, editor in chief. The acquaintance grew through the kindly offices of an interpreter.

"Why Times Square?" the reporter asked, wasting no words.

"Oh, because it is such a fine location," replied the interpreter, in due time; "so many, many people pass there every day, and the heart's blood of every one the world overflows the faster at the very thought of Dante."

He also intimated that Il Progresso thought it meet that so great a poet should have his monument in the literary atmosphere which the Times Building communicates to the square. But the editor in chief wanted it understood that Chevalier Barsotti is not particular where it stands, and would by no means insist upon his pet location.

Commissioner Stover was also informed that it is the urgent desire of the Chevalier that the monument be unveiled on Columbus Day, which is Oct. 12. The givers of the statue, most of them readers of Il Progresso, want to parade in the general celebrations of that day, but as part of the festivities they want to unveil the monument. This will be an easy task, for Commissioner Stover has not yet formally submitted the offer to the Municipal Art Commission, and until he does that nothing can be done by any one else. There was a meeting of the commission yesterday, but the discussion of Ximines's work was purely informal, and the commission does not meet again until the second Tuesday in September. The monument is now in Florence, being fused into bronze, and with the undimmed memory of the breathless speed with which Chevalier Barsotti landed the Verrazzano bust in Battery Park in 1909 Commissioner Stover would be slow to believe that an approval given in September would not allow ample time for the erection of the monument by Columbus Day. He wouldn't put it past the Chevalier.

One peculiar thing about the offer is that it is made full fledged, a completed work of art, without the usual preliminary designs that afford the Municipal Art Commission opportunity to suggest such alterations as would make it acceptable to the city.

The monument, base and all, stands fifty-five feet. At the base of the tall shaft stands Dante, book in hand, wreath on head, and beneath him, on the front panels of the pediment, Language and Worship support a panel representing the coat of arms of Florence. On another side Love of the Fatherland is symbolized by the portrayal of Virgil and Sordello, Mantuans both, meeting in purgatory. Another group shows St. Francis of Assisi, with angels clustered around him, kneeling. A fourth group pictures Bocco degli Abati and Buoso da Duera, the traitors whom Dante consigned to the Ninth Circle of the Inferno. Above the shaft is poised a great five-pointed star. Commissioner Stover doesn't think much of that star. He would like to insist on its being lopped off, and it is possible that the Art Commission may not like it.

Meanwhile the war that started when Il Progresso opened the subscriptions for the monument still goes on merrily. Chevalier Barsotti's is one of five Italian journals printed here. The other four all have it in for the Dante statue, and have been pounding away with gusto from the first.

Commissioner Stover has been flooded with protests from newspapers, associations, and individuals. They have besought him not to lend the light of his countenance to any such project. It is all for the glory of Barsotti, all advertisement, say they in wrath. We need no Italian statues here; we need Italian hospitals. What shall a bronze tribute to the Florentine avail the Italian poor? they want to know. Chevalier Barsotti has been known to grave the name of himself and his paper on a statue of some Italian hero, and his opponents are not going to stand for it. On that point Commissioner Stover agrees with them. He is quite sure, however, that Barsotti would efface himself to get the monument in place, and the same impression was given out at the office of Il Progresso yesterday.

When THE TIMES reporter touched on the opposition, it was given him to understand that nothing more wicked, more desolating, more jealous, more heart-disturbing than the opposition exists in the world. Everybody in the office joined in the chorus of "Infamous!" "Scurrilous!" "Deprived!" If they want hospitals, said Biasi, why don't they give them themselves? They insult the noble Italians who have contributed to the Dante fund. They themselves must be renegade sons of Italy if their blood does not leap at the opportunity to rear in a strange land the figure of the mighty poet. The reporter changed the subject.

Il Progresso would like to see the monument in Times Square, but anywhere will do, so long as it is in place by Oct. 12. They trust implicitly to the genius of Ximines, but if the city doesn't like the star and the shaft, those are mere details. Above all else, and despite all craven, pitiable opposition, the statue must be given to New York.

BRAINE COMES BACK, ILL.

Enters Brother's Office Dazed and Without Watch and Other Valuables.

Daniel Lawrence Braine, who disappeared from his grandmother's home in Glen Ridge, N. J., and had been missing since July 29 last, entered the office of his brother, Elgin Braine, at 452 Fifth Avenue, yesterday.

His brother, after calling the family physician, sent the young man home. He was apparently dazed, but said he had first come to his senses about 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. He complained of pains in his head and legs, and seemed about to faint.

His watch, sleeve buttons, and scarf pin were gone, and he had not been shaved, it would appear, since his disappearance.

Two $3,500 Offices Filled.

County Clerk Schneider appointed ex-Alderman Herman W. Byer yesterday Superintendent of the Bureau of Indexing and Recording, an office recently created by the Legislature, and John F. Cowan, ex-Aqueduct Commissioner, as his confidential legal advisor. Each office carries a salary of $3,500 a year. The appointments will date from Sept. 1.

PURSUE FAKE ADVERTISERS.

Police Running Down "Jokers" Who Draw Crowds Seeking Work.

The police are looking for those persons who have been using the advertising columns of the newspapers for the purpose of spreading false information in the help wanted and other columns devoted to advertisements of a more or less personal nature. Yesterday several such advertisements appeared in a morning newspaper stating that good places awaited men desiring employment at two given addresses. The insertion of such advertisements comes under the head of giving false information to newspapers which is a prison offense under the laws of New York.

In one of the help wanted advertisements that were printed yesterday morning 100 men for "good positions" were asked to call at 455 East 163d Street, and in another 25 men wanted for jobs also termed "good" were asked to come to 448 East 164th Street. The nearness of the two addresses convinced the police, who were on the lookout, that the fakes were the work of the same person or persons, and detectives from the Morrisania police station are now looking for those who advertised.

The address at 445 East 163d Street is that of Charles Mosher, a City Marshal. Mr. Mosher says that yesterday morning when he started down town to his office he found a crowd of several hundred poor men outside his door who had come there in answer to the fake advertisement in a morning newspaper. When he tried to explain to the men that it was a cruel joke instead of a fact they refused to take that view of it, and the result was that the reserves from the Morrisania station had to be summoned to disperse the disappointed job seekers.

The house in 164th Street named in the advertisement is that of Albert Meinert, who yesterday celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday. A big crowd appeared in front of his house, and he thought at first that they were there to congratulate him on passing another milestone in his life. He early found out his mistake, and again the crowd failed to understand that the advertisement was the work of blackguards who thought it funny to fool poor men. Again the reserves had to be sent for to rid the occupant of the house of his uninvited guests.

The crowd of disappointed men next appeared at the Bronx office of the newspaper that had printed the advertisements and were informed there that the advertisement was doubtless the work of a "practical joker."

In one instance the death columns of a newspaper was used for one of these "jokes." Capt. Ivers of the Morrisania station took charge of the case personally yesterday, and expects to run down the person who put in these false advertisements.

SUFFRAGISTS' LAST MEAL.

Official Luncheon Before Beginning Their Week of Fasting.

The City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party had yesterday its last official meal before its week of fasting commences on Aug. 15, when in their Fifteenth Assembly District Headquarters, 120 West Eighty-first Street, they held their first celebration and house warming and sampled the suffrage luncheon, ate and drank from dishes marked with "Votes for Women," and tasted "Cherries Penfield," named in honor of the acting head of the party.

On Aug. 15 the women will begin a week of fasting by which with other forms of self denial they hope to raise money to help the women of California who are now making a desperate fight to get the vote.

With Mrs. William Warner Penfield at yesterday's luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. James Laidlaw, Mrs. A. C. Fisk, Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, Ida Craft, Edith Whitmore, and Mrs. Katherine Santi. Mrs. Sophia Kremer was the hostess, and a Japanese butler wearing a suffrage button, served luncheon.

There were sheafs of yellow, the suffrage color, flowers for each guest, and yellow shades for the candles. The guests bought "Votes for Women" glassware souvenirs to help the cause.

The settlement house is a new four-story building, where district meetings are held. Meals are served at low prices, and rooms are rented. Some of the specialties of the restaurant are "W. S. P. marmalade," "Cherries Penfield," "Raspberries Laidlaw," "Peaches Nathan," the last named for the leader of the district, and "Anti-Suffrage Lemon Jelly."

It was announced yesterday that in addition to Jeanette Rankin, who Mrs. Laidlaw will send at her own expense to help the California women, the party will send Mrs. A. C. Fisk and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. Mr. Laidlaw, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, for the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of which George Foster Peabody is President, gave out a circular letter which the league is sending out asking for funds to help the California women. He also announced that the league would send a man, probably Max Eastman, to assist the women. Mr. Eastman, who was recently married to Ida Rauh of New York, is on his way to New York from Europe. Funds for the California fight may also be sent to Mrs. Penfield at the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue.

ON TRIAL FOR LYNCH'S DEATH

Negress Tells How Policeman Was Shot When He Forced Door.

John W. Collins, a negro, was put on trial before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday for the murder of Policeman Michael J. Lynch, who was shot on July 1 in Collins's rooms at 347 West Thirty-seventh Street.

It took only two hours to get a jury, and several witnesses were examined, the most important being Georgiana Anderson, a negress living at the Thirty-seventh Street address. She testified that on the morning of the murder Collins came home about 4 o'clock and had a fight with the janitor, firing two shots at him. She said he then left the house, but returned about 8 o'clock very much intoxicated and carrying a bottle of cheap gin. He took a drink, she said, and then going to a window leaned out and fired two shots in the air. Turning around, he told her to go out and lock all the doors and not to let any one enter, pointing his revolver at her.

"I ran out into the street," continued the witness, "slamming the door and shouting for help. Policeman Lynch ran right up the stairs and pounded on the door where the prisoner lived. Collins refused to open it, and the policeman burst it open. Then there was an explosion, and I saw the policeman fall into the room, blood streaming from his head. There were other policemen there, and they pursued Collins up stairs, firing at him at they went. I saw Collins shoot at another policeman."

Policemen James T. Brady and Edward McDonald also testified. From the nature of the cross-examinations it appeared evident that the prisoner will allege in his defense that Policeman Lynch was shot by some one else.

Waldo Reinstates Lieut. Foody.

Lieut. Thomas F. Foody was reinstated yesterday to the Police Department by Commissioner Waldo. Foody was also reprimanded. He was attached to the Highbridge Station, the Bronx, in the early part of last February, when he was accused by Deputy Commissioner Driscoll of drinking in the Captain's room of the station when he was supposed to be on duty.

BUSINESS INSURANCE.

Large Policies Taken Out by Business Concerns on Lives of Their Valuable Employees.

Boston.—An important development of the past few years in the insurance field has been the increasing popularity of so-called business insurance. Many business enterprises owe their existence or success to one man, whose experience, technical knowledge, selling ability, or capital make him an essential asset of the organization. The death of such a man might well prove to be an irreparable loss, and it is to offset this contingency that corporations are taking out insurance policies on the lives of their valuable men.—*Boston News Bureau.*

Business Insurance—Policy $100,000.
Net cost 1911 on policies issued 1910:

Age	25	35	45	55
Net cost	$385	$605	$1,275	$1,850

Smaller or Larger Amounts Pro Rata.
Policies renewable every five years at attained age without medical examination. Investigate this before deciding on ANY policy.
ROBERT A. SASSEEN, 165 B'way, City

PLAN 22-STORY HOTEL FOR TIMES SQUARE

New York Theatre May Be Replaced by a $5,000,000 Building, It Is Admitted.

PAPERS NOT SIGNED YET

Price of the Property, It Is Said, Will Be $4,000,000—Present Building Put Up by Oscar Hammerstein in 1895.

A twenty-two story hotel costing about $5,000,000 is to be erected on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, according to a rumor current in real estate circles yesterday. The site is covered at present by the New York and Criterion Theatres, and is owned by the New York Theatre Company, which is controlled by Klaw & Erlanger and their associates. It has a frontage of 208 feet on Broadway, 102 feet on Forty-fourth Street, and 154.8 feet on Forty-fifth Street, and has been held at about $4,000,000.

According to the report the new interests which will take hold of the property are represented by Vogel & Vogel. Martin Vogel of that firm stated yesterday that his clients were negotiating with the owners of the property, but that no papers had been signed.

In the last couple of years there has been at least a dozen rumors that this property was to be improved, but all failed to materialise. The last, that Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago had purchased the site for a mammoth department store.

A representative of Klaw & Erlanger said yesterday afternoon that he knew of no definite negotiations for the purchase of the theatres.

The building now on the site was erected in 1895 by Oscar Hammerstein, from plans by the architects, J. B. McElfatrick & Sons, on the site formerly occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, that had been destroyed by fire. It was then called the Olympia, and consisted of a music hall, a theatre, a concert hall, a roof garden, a cafe, a billiard parlor, and various other rooms.

The building went into the hands of a receiver. On June 29 it was sold at auction and bid in by the New York Life Insurance Company for $967,400. A short time later the building was sold to the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company, of which Henry B. Sire was President, for $1,010,000.

In the Spring of 1899 the music hall became the New York Theatre, and then in August of the same year the name of the theatre was changed to the Criterion. Nine or ten years ago the building passed into the hands of the present owners.

SUMMER DEARTH OF CLERGY.

None of Protestant Faith in Flushing to Conduct a Funeral Service.

Flushing at the present time has not a single Protestant minister within its limits. This fact caused embarrassment yesterday when Undertaker Elbert Hallett tried to get some one to conduct the funeral service for a man who had just died. He found that the month of August is vacation time for Flushing pastors and all had gone away without leaving any substitutes behind them.

The Rev. Raymond L. Foreman, pastor of the Methodist Church, is in Bethlehem, N. H.; the Rev. Thomas Hanna MacKenzie, pastor of the Reformed Church, is in Salem, N. Y.; the Rev. A. M. Currie, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, is in Toronto, Canada; the Rev. George W. Eccles, rector of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, is in Europe; the Rev. H. D. Waller, rector of St. George's Episcopal parish, is in Southampton, L. I.; the Rev. George Douglas, pastor of the First Baptist Church, is in Atlantic Highlands the Rev. George Drew Egbert, pastor of the First Congregational Church, is in Cornwall, N. Y.; the Rev. R. A. Hamilton, pastor of the Broadway Congregational Church, is at Lone Hill, Va., and the Rev. J. H. Ecob, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, is in Glittersville, N. Y. It was impossible to reach any of these pastors and get them back to Flushing in time for the funeral rites.

"We will have to rely on the members of the fraternal orders to which the deceased belonged," said Undertaker Hallett last night. "I did all I could to get a minister, but did not succeed."

While the pastors are away they have arranged that all the congregations shall worship together each Sunday, and a minister is imported from other places to preach on these occasions. During the week, however, the town has to get along without spiritual advisers.

More for the Goldberg Family.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from Mrs. Caroline M. for the Goldberg family.

NOT AN OFFICIAL MAGAZINE.

Canvasser Charged with Falsely Representing a Periodical.

Abram Y. King, canvasser for The Army and Navy Magazine, and agent for the sale of an eleven-volume work, "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," was arraigned yesterday in the Federal Building before Commissioner Shields on the charge of having impersonated a Federal official.

It appears that many complaints had been received by the Federal authorities to the effect that King had been representing that his magazine was an official publication, and that the Government was interested in the sale of the collection of Presidential addresses.

He was therefore indicted for a violation of Section 32 of the Federal Criminal Code, in "unlawfully, knowingly, feloniously, and falsely pretending to be an officer and employe and acting under the authority of the United States."

Special Agent Charles J. Scully arrested King at Keene, N. H., on Monday, and brought him to this city. At the suggestion of Acting United States District Attorney Clarke, the Commissioner held him in $1,000 bail, which a surety company provided.

The indictment charges that on May 8 he obtained from Herbert E. Noll a check on the Twenty-third Ward Bank in part payment for the collection of Presidential addresses, the price of which was $50.50. It is also alleged that King made a specialty of canvassing students, and that he sold one set of volumes to a Columbia student upon the representation that they contained a valuable summary of the recent anti-trust decisions, and the bankruptcy and other laws, which as a matter of fact they did not.

BEATTY TRIAL DELAYED.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie Gets Until Aug. 28 to Study Charges.

Park Supt. John H. Beatty appeared yesterday at the office of the Commissioner in Central Park to face charges of incompetence and inexperience brought against him by Mr. Stover. Mr. Stover, who was to preside at the hearing, granted the motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie to adjourn the proceedings until Aug. 28. Mr. Cowie explained that he ha donly come into the case the day before, and that he was not sufficiently familiar with its details to proceed.

There was no hint yesterday of any developments in the report that Mr. Stover would either resign or be ousted from his position as head of the Parks of the city.

GIMBELS

Store Closes Daily at 5:30
Saturdays at 12:30

This Radical August Re-Pricing of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Involves Every Part of Our Stock

From the time the doors were opened on Monday morning, until now, men have been coming in crowds for their share of the prizes in this final August disposal of Clothing.

The range of selection is excellent Mohair Suits for hot days, and heavier Suits for crisp days in September and October. Light-weight Overcoats, Motor Dusters, Office Coats, Tennis Trousers, Dress and Cutaway Coats and Fur-lined Overcoats—what a diversity. Fine selection, too, in Boys' and Youths' Clothing. All at bed-rock prices of the year, for we are determined to have nothing but new Clothing in our Fall and Winter stock. A partial roster:

Clothing for Men

London-made Overcoats, $19.50, regularly $35 to $45.
Light-weight Overcoats, at $15, regularly $25.
Handsome Sack Suits, at $14, regularly $25.
Cool Mohair Suits, at $10, regularly $20.
Other groups of Suits, at $11.75, $16.75 and $19.75, regularly $28 to $45.
Raincoats and Slip-ons, at $2.50 to $13.75, regularly $15 to $25.
Evening Dress Suits, at $21 to $36.50, reg. $30 to $55.
Dinner Coat Suits, at $19 to $36.50, regularly $30 to $55.
Cutaway Frock Coats and Waistcoats, at $19.50, reg. $32.
Automobile Dusters, $2.25 to $9.50, regularly $3 to $18.
Extra Trousers, at $3 to $4, regularly $4.50 to $8.
White Flannel and Serge Trousers, $3.50, regularly $6 to $8.
Fur Coats, at $27.75 to $45, regularly $50 to $85.
Fur-lined Coats, at $35 to $85, formerly $60 to $150.
Office Coats, at $1.25 to $6.50, regularly $2 to $12.
Youths' Suits, $6.75 and $12.75, regularly $12 to $25.

Clothing for Boys

All-wool Sailor Suits, $2.95 to $4.75, reg. $5 to $10.
All-wool Russian Suits, $4.75, regularly $7.50 to $10.
Reefers, at $3.75 to $4.75, regularly $6.50 to $10.
Wash Suits, at $1 and $1.85, regularly $2 to $4.
Khaki Norfolk Suits, at $2.50, regularly $4.
Linen or Khaki Knickerbockers, at 55c, regularly $1.
Rompers, at 25c, reg. 50c; Raincoats, at $2, reg. $5.
Boys' $13.50 to $16.50 Suits, 9 to 18 yrs., at $7.75.
Boys' $10 to $15 Fall Overcoats, at $6.75 and $8.50.
Boys' $2 and $3 Wool Knickers, at $1. Fourth floor

All Imported Furniture in the "Ideal Home" at HALF PRICE

A Distinguished Feature of the August Furniture Sale

From as far away as Spain comes a letter to us, addressed to "Gimbel Brothers, Owners of the Ideal House"—which shows how far the fame of this artistically furnished series of apartments has traveled.

IT IS PRECISELY THE DELIGHTFUL FURNITURE THAT HAS MADE THE "IDEAL HOME" TALKED OF ABROAD, AS WELL AS AT HOME, THAT IS NOW BEING OFFERED IN THE AUGUST FURNITURE SALE AT HALF ITS ORIGINAL PRICES.

It appeals strongly to people who, having handsome homes, wish to furnish them in a manner that is not only decoratively GOOD, but UNIQUE. For most of the superb features were copied especially for us from famous originals in European palaces, galleries and cathedrals. Intermingled with the imported pieces are splendid American reproductions of Period Furniture, on which prices are also much reduced. Here are some of the beautiful things you will find in the various rooms of the "Ideal Home":

$210, from $420—Fumed Oak Combination Bookcase and Settee; bookcase has two cabinets, one on each side for books, with mantel effect overhead; the sofa has spring seat, back and arms, tufted back all upholstered in English Morocco leather.
$175, from $350—Large Flemish Oak Writing Desk, interior lined with maple, leather top.
$37.50, from $75—Arm Chair to match with leather seat and back.
$1200, from $2400—Chippendale Three-piece Suite, elaborately carved; extra large settee and two arm chairs; seats covered in wool tapestry.
$225, from $450—Chippendale Bookcase with closet underneath, fret work on doors, hand-carved.
$737.50, from $1455—White Enamel Bedroom Set, 11 pieces; twin beds, bureau, chiffonier, writing desk, bedroom table, somnoe, two chairs and rocker; some of the pieces have glass tops; all richly decorated, and have broad stripes of green enamel; twin beds have cane panels. Adam design.
$47.50, from $95—Arm Chair; pillow seat and back; very luxurious; covered in peacock cretonne.
$1750, from $3500—Drawing-room Suite of five pieces, sofa and four arm chairs, Louis XVI. gold hand-carved frames, covered in Aubusson tapestry.
$425, from $850—Italian Walnut Cabinet, elaborately carved.
$2750, from $5500—Three-piece Library Suite, consisting of Bookcase, Writing Desk and Arm Chair, Empire design; all pieces are elaborately trimmed with brass; the writing table desk has nine drawers, leather top; bookcase extra large with three closets underneath; this piece may be easily taken apart for shipping purposes; the arm chair has spring seat and back, covered in English Morocco leather.
$337.50, from $675—Hand-carved Table in Italian walnut, very elaborate in design, and is a correct copy of one now in use in the Vatican.
$262.50, from $525—Hall Cabinet in brown oak, hand-carved.
$60, from $120—Tip-top Tea Table, fret gallery.
$545, from $1090—Five-piece French Grey Enamel Bedroom Suite, consisting of two beds, dressing bureau, toilet table and somnoe; the dressing bureau has a large triplicate mirror.
$975, from $1950—Adam Style Satinwood Bedroom Suite, 11 pieces, consisting of two beds, bureau, wardrobe chiffonier, toilet table, writing desk, somnoe, bedroom table, two chairs and a rocker, richly decorated.
$275, from $550—Hall Seat, canopy top, carved back with box, brown oak.
$275, from $550—Four-fold Carved Oak Screen, hand-painted figures on leather panels.
$325, from $650—Italian Walnut Hand-carved Linen Chest, copy of the XVII. Century.
$2175, from $4350—Adam Style Dining-room Suite, richly carved, sideboard has brass rail on back and two urns, set consists of sideboard, china closet, serving table, extension table, twelve side chairs and two arm chairs.
$425, from $850—Louis XV. Carved Oak Buffet.
$40, from $80—Decorated Satinwood Curio Cabinet, glass shelf.
$112.50, from $225—Marble Lawn Bench.
$225, from $450—Carved Oak Writing Desk.
$250, from $500—Cabinet, in mahogany inlaid and brass, marble top. Seventh floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

In Our Unique Midsummer Sale

See the best furniture shown elsewhere; then come here and see how little you need pay for it Fourth Floor.

No comparison can be struck with any other kind, as that is the only kind we sell

We can show you pieces as low as **98c** and suites as high as **$1200.00.**

You are as safe with the low-priced piece as with the high-priced. Both carry our guarantee. Each is made for WEAR, as much as for appearance.

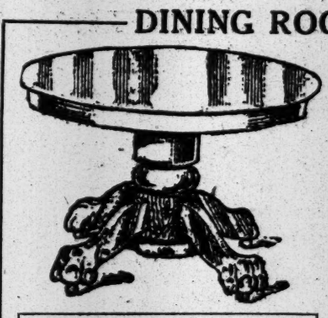
Remember that the reputation of Macy's is built on **regular** values. Our regular prices are so low that they are generally lower than special sale prices elsewhere. When they are not already, we make them so.

Regular prices at Macy's mean "the regular Macy saving."

Special sale prices at Macy's mean even greater economy than that. And the higher the price, the greater the "Macy saving"—in furniture as in everything else. Test it to-day.

A FEW EXAMPLES OF MIDSUMMER SALE OPPORTUNITIES:

DINING ROOM TABLE



Midsummer Sale Price..... $15.67
Was $18.24.

Highly polished quartered oak, 48 in. round top, massive pedestal, extra large carved claw feet; may be extended six feet.

SAME TABLE EXTENDING 8 FT. Midsummer Sale Price... $19.49 Was $22.49

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERNIS MARTIN, ROOKWOOD & GOLD TABLES, MUSIC CABINETS & CURIO CABINETS

Were $5.67; Midsummer Sale Price..... $ 4.67
Were $7.24; Midsummer Sale Price..... $ 6.24
Were $14.24; Midsummer Sale Price..... $11.89
Were $18.74; Midsummer Sale Price..... $15.67
Were $21.74; Midsummer Sale Price..... $18.24
Were $27.74; Midsummer Sale Price..... $23.24
Were $37.49; Midsummer Sale Price..... $31.24
Were $43.49; Midsummer Sale Price..... $36.34
Were $59.25; Midsummer Sale Price..... $49.24
Were $63.75; Midsummer Sale Price..... $53.25
Were $69.75; Midsummer Sale Price..... $58.25
Were $76.50; Midsummer Sale Price..... $63.50
Were $84.75; Midsummer Sale Price..... $70.75
Were $104.00; Midsummer Sale Price..... $86.25

COUCHES—*JUST ARRIVED*

Large assortment of handsome oak and mahogany finished, genuine and imitation leather Couches.

Were $22.49; Midsummer Sale Price..... $18.67
Were $25.67; Midsummer Sale Price..... $21.34
Were $28.89; Midsummer Sale Price..... $24.24
Were $30.49; Midsummer Sale Price..... $25.34
Were $35.24; Midsummer Sale Price..... $29.34
Were $38.49; Midsummer Sale Price..... $32.24
Were $40.24; Midsummer Sale Price..... $33.34
Were $44.89; Midsummer Sale Price..... $37.34
Were $33.67; Midsummer Sale Price.. $28.34

PRACTICAL QUALITIES

POPULAR PRICES

So many people economize when they **come back from** their vacation. Why not economize **before they go?** Fifth Floor.

Whatever the prices charged for trunks elsewhere, you can come to Macy's and (as in the case of everything else) pay less for the same or superior qualities.

Trunks are one of our particular specialties. We feature only those makes which conform to the high standard qualifying for the usual Macy guarantee.

The annual sale now beginning comprises many specials not obtainable at other times. These afford you even more than "the regular Macy saving."

"SENECA" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, made of selected basswood, covered with canvas. Fibre bound, brass trimmed, iron bottom and deep set-up tray.

Sizes	28	30	32	34	36
Prices	$4.33	$4.69	$5.06	$5.41	$5.77

"BOSTON" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, covered with waterproof canvas; fibre bound, brass locks and bolts. Deep set-up tray and long leather straps.

Sizes	28	30	32	34	36
Prices	$5.27	$5.63	$5.94	$6.34	$6.71

"STANLEY" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, cloth lined, fibre bound, brass clamps and trimmings. Iron bottom, long leather straps, deep set-up tray and extra skirt tray.

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40
Prices	$8.66	$9.02	$9.38	$9.74	$10.09

"TOURIST" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, covered with waterproof canvas; fibre bound, brass trimmings, iron bottom, cloth lined throughout.

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40
Prices	$5.06	$5.41	$5.77	$6.13	$6.49

REED SUIT CASES, same as above, with two straps all around; **sold elsewhere at $3.75. Special $2.98**

"LUSITANIA" CABIN TRUNKS, made of selected basswood, covered with canvas. Fibre bound, iron bottom, long leather straps.

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40
Prices	$6.86	$7.21	$7.58	$7.94	$8.29

"LACKAWANNA" TRAVELLING TRUNKS, made of selected basswood, covered with heavy duck. Fibre bound, brass trimmings, iron bottom and leather straps. Divided top tray and extra skirt tray.

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40
Prices	$7.58	$7.94	$8.29	$8.66	$9.02

OXFORD COWHIDE BAGS, steel frames, brass locks and slides; reinforced corners, inside pocket; black, brown or russet finish; elsewhere $5.75. Special.... $4.94

OXFORD COWHIDE BAGS, best quality leather; sewed-in frame, reinforced corners and inside pocket; sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches; value $8.00. Special..... $6.84

COWHIDE SUIT CASES, same as above, with two long leather straps all around; elsewhere $6.00. Special $4.94

MATTING SUIT CASES, very light weight and just the thing for the Summer outing. Strong handles, reinforced corners, brass locks and inside tie straps; size 24 inches; were $1.49; now.. 98c

COWHIDE SUIT CASES, good quality leather; steel frame; reinforced corners, brass locks and inside fold. Everywhere else $5.50. Special $4.49

REED SUIT CASES, well made, strong handles, reinforced corners, brass locks and inside tie straps; size 24 inches; sold elsewhere at $3.25. Special $2.59

Fall Colonist Fares

In Effect Daily Sept. 15 to Oct. 15

Northern Pacific Ry

One-way second-class; stop-overs of 10 days each at points enroute at and west of Jamestown or Oakes, N. D. Good in Tourist Sleeping Cars upon payment of berth rate.

Via Standard Lines	Via Differential Lines	From
$53.00	$50.00	New York

TO POINTS IN

Western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Br. Columbia

Electric-lighted, leather upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars; Big, Easy-riding Coaches, and Dining Cars, daily from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph—via Burlington-Northern Pacific lines—through the Fertile Northwest to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Puget Sound points and Portland. Direct connections for new Oregon Trunk Line territory in Central Oregon, and for Oregon Electric Lines territory in Willamette Valley and Western Oregon.

Ask for Colonist Folder

Homeseekers' roundtrip fares very low—effective on numerous dates—details on request.

W. F. Mershon, Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept. 319 Broadway, New York City. Phone Worth 835.

DDD NORTHERN PACIFIC

Only Line to Gardiner Gateway — *Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park*

The old grouch was dying.

"Are you ready to go?" asked the minister.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then that makes it unanimous."

The farmer is ready to buy your goods. When you have placed your advertising in Farm and Fireside saying that you are ready to sell him, that makes it unanimous.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER

New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

72

Daniell's.

Clearance Sale of

Remnants of Silks and Summer

Dress Fabrics

At a Mere Fraction of Former Prices.

SILKS—An accumulation of lengths ranging from 2 to 15 yds. of this season's styles and colorings will be sacrificed at the following prices:

Lot No. 1—Values up to 35c, at 15c
Lot No. 2—Values up to 50c, at 25c
Lot No. 3—Values up to 75c, at 35c

Remnants Cotton Fabrics.

Thousands of yards of Cotton and Silk and Cotton Dress Fabrics, all fast colors, and this season's styles, as follows:

Lot No. 1—Values up to 15c yd., at 5c
Lot No. 2—Values up to 29c yd., at 10c
Lot No. 3—Values up to 35c yd., at 15c

Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For the Open Fire

LEWIS & CONGER

Household Furnishings

Established 1838

Fire Sets Brass and Steel, Spark Fenders, Wood Holders, Andirons, etc., in Large Variety

130 and 132 West 42d St.

DRUMMERS' SPECIAL RUNS TO HAPPYLAND

About 1,200 Aboard, Half of Them Merchants, and Never an Accident.

ALL FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH

Here at the Hotel Astor for the Annual Smoker—All the Southern Governors Send Them Joy Messages.

About 1,200 merrymakers, half of them commercial travelers, who cover the Southern States, and the rest merchants from the North, assembled in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night to take a trip on the "Drummers' Special," which made a record run from "Grouchville to Happyland." This was the second annual smoker of the Southern Travelers' Association. It was one of the best staged stag affairs held in this city in a long time. Fully 1,000 members of the association and their guests were in their places at 8:30 P. M., and the crowd was growing by dozens every few minutes.

Everybody had to have a ticket from "Grouchville to Happyland" or he did not get in, but everybody had one, so there was no trouble. The tickets were in form and color just like the long slips used when one has enough money to take a run down to the land of sunshine from New York. It was admitted on all sides that the stations along the line of the Southern Travelers' Association had been well named. This is a copy of the ticket of admission to a good time with the Southern knights of the grip:

Issued by the
SOUTHERN TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.
Good for One Continuous Trip from

GROUCHVILLE
to
HAPPYLAND

When Properly Countersigned.
DATE AUGUST 8, 1911.

Train, 8:30 P. M.
from
GRAND BALLROOM,
Hotel Astor, Solid Through
SMOKERS.

GROUCHVILLE
to
DRINKHEARTY.

DRINKHEARTY.
to
SMOKEUP.

SMOKEUP.
to
RETURPHILL.

RETURPHILL.
to
SMILE JUNCTION.

SMILE JUNCTION.
to
LAUGH ALOUD.

LAUGH ALOUD.
to
HAPPYLAND.

The programme was elaborate, making a book of 200 pages, handsomely illustrated, the reading matter that was featured being a series of letters from the Governors of the Southern States. There were no doleful predictions from the Governors, every one of whom was agreed that the South was enjoying an era of great prosperity, and that great as she is to-day her greatness is as nothing when compared to the industrial and civic greatness held in store for that section of the country.

Gov. William Hodges Mann of Virginia led off this way:

With millions of acres of fertile lands awaiting the plow, with billions of tons of coal, iron ore, phosphate rock, sulphur, and other minerals, the South invites to investment the mind, muscle, and money of the world.

This is the song of W. W. Kitchen, the Governor of North Carolina:

The South is moving forward as if by magic steps in the grand march of progress. In education, in Government, in every branch of material industry, she is in the forefront. But the commanding forces of modern civilization and progress are softened by the charm of Southern culture and hospitality, and whenever the travelers with to return home they will find a hearty welcome awaiting them.

Gov. Willson of Kentucky bubbled with good cheer. He said:

The thing which perhaps makes most and best for us is that the rest of the country takes us in its arms and folds us in its embrace with cordial greeting and good will which we return, threb for throb, with all our hearts.

The "Panama Canal and What It Means for the South in General and New Orleans in Particular," was the topic of Gov. J. V. Sanders of Louisiana. Among other things the Louisiana Executive wrote this:

I prophesy that from Norfolk to New Orleans and on to Brownsville there will grow up in the next generation five or six of the most magnificent and opulent cities in the world, all busy in the interchange of this new Pan-American commerce, and that this renaissance will be participated in by both New York and New Orleans, its inaugural being now on hand.

Cole L. Blease, the young and much-talked about Governor of South Carolina, had this to say:

While cherishing a glorious heritage, it is not upon the record of her past that the South to-day demands recognition. It is upon the progress which she is making to-day toward greater things. The South has given to the world far more than the South has received, and in the days to come she is determined to give to the world far more than she has ever given in the days that are gone.

Gov. Colquitt of Texas referred to the prohibition fight in the Lone Star State, which has ended in victory for the "wets" since he wrote his letter. This is what he said:

I have been advocating political peace and legislative rest in this State. The last Legislature adjourned without the passage of any hurtful legislation. We are now in the throes of a bitter campaign over the prohibition question which will end with the 22d of this month. After that time I hope the State will be peaceful politically and the energy of its citizenship applied to the development of its immense natural wealth.

If you take Lee Cruce's word for it you will consider going to Oklahoma when you get tired of New York. Mr. Cruce is the Governor of Oklahoma, and this is a part of what he wrote:

Oklahoma is a fine field for men who have red blood and good backbones, and there is an opportunity in this State for any man who earnestly desires to make good. The doors of this State swing open for any good man desiring to enter here, and all such find a welcome as boundless as our Western prairies.

Other Governors also had their say. Summed up, they were all agreed that the South was "the best ever," as Gus Lebold, the President of the Southern Travelers' Association, expressed it last night.

BLUM BACK IN SING SING.

Had Played in the South as Acrobat Since Escaping with Green in October.

Early in the morning of Oct. 7, 1910, while a violent rainstorm was sweeping over Ossining, Billy Green, one of the biggest and most powerful convicts in Sing Sing Prison, beat to insensibility one of the keepers in the chapel dormitory, bound and gagged the other, sawed away the bars at a window and led four prisoners over the river wall to liberty. One of the five was brought back yesterday. He is the third to be recaptured. Green and Walter Branigan are still at large, and the officials have never found a trace of them since that morning in last October.

The one who was led back yesterday was young Isadore Blum, who had served nearly two years of a ten years' sentence for grand larceny. It appears that he went South with an acrobat, doing small towns in a high diving act, and it was not until a few days ago, when he landed in Chicago, that he was picked up on suspicion. Sing Sing had already closed again upon Joe White and Bob Boylan.

The escape that was planned and led by Green was the most daring since Paillster and Kahl broke out of the death house, nineteen years ago. They were drowned in the Hudson, and it was learned later that one of them had been shot, probably by his companion.

THOUSANDS HELD IN SUBWAY.

Trains Stalled in Busy Hours and Passengers Not Allowed to Alight.

A chapter of accidents in the busy hours of yesterday morning threw the train service in the Subway into hopeless disorder, and when finally released from the dreary waits in the hot tubes, the many passengers were perceptibly soured as to their tempers. Magistrate Krotel felt so irritated that he made some remarks from the bench when at last he got to the Morrisania Court. He had been cooped up for more than an hour.

First of all, a West Farms express was just rounding the curve into Westchester Avenue, when the fuses on all the motors blew out. This was at 9:30. It was decided to have the next train push this one to the end of the line, and this scheme worked well until the two trains were close to 149th Street, when the rear car of the lifeless train rose off the tracks and the front truck of the pusher was deposited on the ties. Then there was a real tie-up.

Train after train accumulated in the tube, until the line reached to 135th Street, and the passengers were trapped for nearly an hour and a half. It was hot, particularly for those under the Harlem River.

About this time a Broadway express had come downtown as far as the Ninety-sixth Street Station when the pipe supplying air to the brakes broke. This mishap was righted in only a half hour, but the delay caught the downtown traffic. During this blockade the express trains were switched to local tracks, but it was slow work.

Magistrate Krotel got out sooner than his fellow-passengers by revealing his identity to one of the guards, who opened a rear door and let him walk 150 feet to the station.

"I feel that I owe the people in this courtroom an apology for keeping them waiting," observed the Magistrate, as soon as he was on the bench. "But it was not my fault. It was another example of the 'boneheaded' management of the Subway. I have been sitting in a stalled train for one hour and fifteen minutes. The management knew an hour ago what the trouble was, and yet they kept the passengers stalled in the tube, instead of letting them out at the stations or where they could walk to the stations."

CALL ICE A POOR BUSINESS.

Witnesses Say They Lost Money in It, but One Admits Getting $5 a Ton.

Only five witnesses were examined yesterday in the investigation of conditions in the ice business which was continued before Magistrate Appleton in the Criminal Court Building.

Elmer Stump of 538 East Eighty-eighth Street, weighmaster of the Ice Manufacturing Company's plant in Seventieth Street, said the capacity of the plant was 295 tons daily. He admitted that he had spoken to policemen on the subject, but denied saying there were only sixty barges running for the Knickerbocker Ice Company this year, against 125 in 1910.

Theodore S. Dickerson, Treasurer of the Merchants' Union Ice Company, admitted that the concern was owned by the American Ice Company. He said the ice business was not a paying one. In the July hot wave, he said, ice was sold at $2.50 to $5 a ton, and occasionally he had to send to New Jersey for ice. Dickerson said that last year the company made $5,000, but had lost more than that sum the year before.

Samuel Diegerter, a pushcart dealer, said that for one week in July he paid $6 a ton for ice to Bernard Solomon of the Solomon Ice Company, at the foot of East Sixth Street. He could talk little English, and Assistant District Attorney Deming asked for a Yiddish interpreter. A man in the rear of the room volunteered, and Mr. Deming was about to accept him when the man said he was none other than Solomon himself. He had to struggle along without an interpreter.

Solomon denied that he had ever sold ice at $6 a ton. He said he received a salary of $30 a week as Treasurer of the company, but admitted that he had between $40,000 and $50,000 invested in the business.

TOOK POISON IN BELLEVUE.

Vial of Strychnine Found in Mrs. Hirsch's Bed After Her Suicide.

Mrs. Regina Hirsch, 39 years old, of 516 West 110th Street, a patient in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, under observation, her husband having said that she had threatened to kill him and herself, took strychnine yesterday afternoon in the ward and died in a short time. The physicians express the belief that the woman concealed a vial of strychnine in her hair.

Mrs. Hirsch was committed to Bellevue on Monday by Magistrate O'Connor in Harlem Court. Her husband said she appeared to be out of her mind and that she had taken drugs of some kind for two or three years.

All patients are searched on entering the psychopathic ward. No one from outside visited Mrs. Hirsch after Monday. The nurses noticed about 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon that she was acting peculiarly, but after watching her a few minutes concluded that this was simply a symptom of mental derangement. At 4 o'clock she was in convulsions and Drs. Holmes and Thornton were summoned. A vial which had held the poison was found in her bed after her death.

HID BANK'S CONDITION.

That Charge Was Made Against Reorganizers of the Union.

Charges that false reports of the financial condition of the defunct Union Bank were made to the State Banking Department after the institution was reorganized under the administration of Edward M. Grout as President were brought out yesterday in the investigation now going on before Edward L. Dodge in Brooklyn. Assemblyman Louis E. Goldstein introduced in evidence a long letter written by Mr. Dodge to O. H. Cheney on Jan. 24, 1911, when Mr. Cheney was Superintendent of Banks. Mr. Cheney, according to this letter, was informed that "every report made by the Union Bank, and signed by its officers since the bank reopened in 1908, was false, as they did not state the true condition of the bank."

The letter went on to state that "loans to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars were reported as assets, when, as a matter of fact, it was known that they were worthless. The published reports deceived the depositors and the public at large, and the officers making these reports knew, or should have known, that they were false."

Mr. Dodge was the special deputy appointed by Mr. Cheney to take charge of the liquidation of the bank, and he wrote this letter shortly after he became familiar with the affairs of that institution. After the letter was read yesterday Assemblyman Goldstein called Mr. Cheney.

"When your attention was called to this false report did you do anything?" Mr. Cheney was asked.

"I talked with Mr. Dodge about the wrongdoing, and he went to see District Attorney Clarke and talked with him about it," replied Mr. Cheney. "Mr. Dodge told me the difficulty was that evidence was lacking. Records had been destroyed and many things that looked wrong would not be proved in a court of law."

"Why didn't you start an investigation?"

"Well, Mr. Dodge was in charge, and I knew he would do everything that was necessary."

Before Mr. Cheney was dismissed Assemblyman Goldstein asked him about Mr. Paul Grout's claim for $40,000 against the Union Bank.

"I told Mr. Grout," said the witness, "that I thought his claim was excessive. We had various conferences about it, and he finally engaged counsel to push his claim."

COMMODORE'S CUP RACE FOR IROLITA

New York Yacht Club Fleet Finishes at New Bedford in Thick Fog.

ISTALENA FIRST TO FINISH

Sloop Wins in Her Class for Commodore's Cups—Fleet Anchors Outside New Bedford Harbor Over Night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 8.—When the famous old schooner Queen, now the Irolita, came out of the fog off Wilkes Ledge this afternoon leading the New York Yacht Club's fleet of thirty-six yachts in their fourth squadron run of fifty-two and a half miles from Fort Pond Bay, there was rejoicing on all sides. She had not only beaten her newer rivals, the Westward and Elena by nearly 13 minutes, but she had won the most coveted prize for the cruise, the Commodore's Cup for the first division of schooners.

Her owner, Commodore E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, is being congratulated tonight on his yacht's splendid work. George M. Pynchon's Istalena, which was the first yacht to finish, is the winner of the Commodore's Cup for the first division of sloops. Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant wins the cup for the second division of schooners, and the Windward, owned by R. A. Montas, the second cup for sloops.

Soon after 10 o'clock the fog and the clouds began to clear away, and by noon fair skies and bright sunshine put all the racing men in good humor as well as those who were convoying them in steam and power yachts. These included Commodore C. Ledyard Blair's Diana, Vice Commodore George F. Baker, Jr.'s Viking, Nathaniel B. Herreshoff in his Roamer, J. H. Bromley's Lucinda, Charles Sweeny's Emeline, W. B. Dinsmore's Ituna, Alexander Smith Cochran's Mohican, and Morton F. Plant's Thelma.

At a reception and dinner to the Captains on board the Vice Commodore's steam yacht Viking last night it was decided not to enter New Bedford Harbor, but to anchor just outside in what is known as Padanaram Harbor, where there is a breakwater and plenty of water for the deep draft vessels of the squadron. In entering the yachts left Round Hill Point to port and Great Ledge to starboard.

From the time the Istalena crossed the finish line at 5:43:33 until the little thirty-footer Dahinda's time was taken at 7:59:50 the fog was so thick at times that the yachts were only identified by hailing or with the aid of the searchlight. Luckily the fog cleared after 8 o'clock, so that they were able to find the anchorage. The winners of the Commodore's Cups are:

For schooners first division, Irolita, by 3 minutes 51 seconds from the Enchantress. Second division, the Vagrant, by 4 minutes 27 seconds from the Seneca. For sloops first division, Istalena won from the Adventuress by 9 minutes 51 seconds. Second division, the Windward from the Cara Mia, by 3 minutes 55 seconds. The winners in the other classes were: Class K—Istalena; K and L (special)—Istalena; P—Windward; P (special)—Corinthian; A—Elena; B—Irolita; B and C—Ariel; D—Seneca; F—Vagrant; E and F (special)—Vagrant; M—Adventuress; M and N (special)—Dorello; N. Y. Y. C. (thirty-footers)—Nepsi; auxiliaries; Emerald; special class, Atlantic.

Mainsails were hoisted soon after 6 o'clock at Fort Pond Bay this morning, for it was to be an early start, and an hour later when the flagship signaled the harbor start "all hands" were ready. Anchors were soon broken out, and in a light breeze from the eastward the small sloops stood off for the starting mark, located half a mile northwest from Culloden Point.

First away at 8:10, leading the fleet of thirty-three starters, was R. A. Monk's thirty-one-rater Windward. Then came H. S. Duell's "thirty" Rowdy at the lee end of the line, followed in quick succession by Cara Mia, Corinthian, Joyant, Nepsi, Banzai, Juanita, and Phryne, in that order. Next across at 8:15 was George M. Pynchon's Istalena, about midway of the line, with the Dorello on her weather beam, the Adventuress, Gardenia, and Avenger at the windward end of the line and the Irondequoit at the lee end.

The small schooners came across at the next signal, 8:20, and a pretty start they made, despite the light airs. W. S. Eaton's Taormina led the way at the windward end, with the little Cygnet close aboard, then Harold Vanderbilt's Vagrant, with her owner at the wheel; the Dervish, Miladi, Katrina, and Ariel in that order, all on the port tack.

For some reason Capt. Dennis of the Elena miscalculated the starting time for his class, and he sent the Elena across the line too soon. Before he could return and recross five minutes had elapsed and all the others in his class were away. 8:25 was their signal, and there was some mighty close work in this start. The Enchantress luffed so close around the stern of the committee boat at the windward end of the line that the Westward, having established an overlap and Commodore Morgan having called for room, it seemed scarcely possible that the big schooner could squeeze through without hitting either the committee boat or the Enchantress. Skipper Chirstiansen did it, however, with a steady helm that did him credit.

Right in the wake of the Westward, with her bowsprit barely clearing the other's main boom, came the Irolita, well handled by her owner, E. W. Clark, and last, but under good headway, the Elena. All three were close hauled on the port tack with baby jib topsails and small staysails aloft. The Irolita and Enchantress indulged in a luffing match immediately after the start, while the Westward and Elena, keeping a good "full and by" stood over for the Long Island shore.

Meanwhile the auxiliaries Emerald, Atlantic, and Intrepid had crossed the line in that order, followed by Iris and Endymion. The owners of Atlantic, Intrepid, and Endymion agreed to sail a special race, leaving Iris and Emerald to sail against each other. The schooner Seneca and the sloop Hester crossed the line handicapped in their classes by several minutes.

Half an hour after the start most of the yachts were obscured by a mantle of fog that shut down for about twenty minutes. When it cleared again the Westward was seen close to the Long Island shore. At 9:10 she tacked to port and stood off shore. It was soon seen that she was leading Elena by quite a good margin. These two had split tacks with Enchantress and Irolita. They were becalmed while the Westward and the Plant schooner were fighting it out in short tacks on the Montauk shore. The sloops at this time were all strung out to the northeast on the starboard tack with Istalena in the lead and Avenger a good second.

At 9:26, half an hour after their start, the Westward was leading Elena by half a mile. Both were on the starboard tack and just passing Shagwong Reed, which all hands had to leave to starboard. When Montauk Lighthouse bore south the Westward heading east-northeast on the starboard tack, had Elena on her lee beam fully an eighth of a mile. Corinthian was just to windward of the Westward. She was the leader of Class P, while Rowdy led the club's thirty-foot class. W. Barklie Henry's sloop Dorello was the leader of the Class M and N sloops, and the schooner Katrina was far to windward of any in her class.

Westward and Elena held their starboard tacks for nearly two hours, and in all this time Elena was not able to point high enough to get the weather gauge on her rival. At 10:45 she went through the lee of the Westward, while both were heading for Watch Hill, but she was not able to hold her position long.

At 11:45 both Westward and Elena tacked to port and stood across Block Island Sound. The orders of the run were for all yachts to leave the bell buoy off the north end of Block Island to starboard, and the Hen and Chickens Light Vessel and Wilkes Ledge Buoy to port, so the big schooners with the first of an eastgoing tide under their lee bows were soon making fast time through Block Island Sound.

While these two were fighting it out for first place, however, the third and oldest Herreshoff schooner, Queen, now Irolita, that had split tacks with the others off Montauk, had caught the first of a freshening southeast breeze, and when she came out by the east end of Block Island, she was between three and four miles ahead of her class rivals, and leading the entire fleet.

The wind cleared a trifle at 10:45 A. M. Down came the Irolita's jibtopsail and up went an intermediate sail.

A large maintopmast staysail was also substituted for the jib header, and faster than ever she traveled to the northwest, passing Point Judith at 1:50. The wind was then east-southeast, and she was making a good northeast by east course.

The next yacht to pass Point Judith was the sloop Istalena. She was able to weather it on the starboard tack at 2:10:30. The Westward and Elena at that time were many miles astern and midway between Block Island and the mainland.

Istalena and Irolita remained the leaders from Point Judith in the run across to Buzzards Bay to the finish line off Wilkes Ledge, where the committee boat, Eugene Moran, and the flagship, Diana, awaited the yachts with Capt. Herreshoff's Roamer, James Elverson's Allegro, Emeline, Alfredine IV., and others.

DIXIE IV. WINS EASILY.

Cup Defender Beats Poor Field of Motor Boats for Golf Cup.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Dixie IV., representing the Frontenac Yacht Club, defender of the Gold Challenge Cup this year, easily won the opening event here this afternoon in the Gold Challenge Cup races, of the American Power Boat four-bladed double propellers were hitting only 850 of the 1,100 revolutions a minute of which they are capable, the race became a procession after the first lap of seven miles, with the result barring accidents a matter of no doubt. A choppy sea prevailed in which the newest creation in motor boat racing circles behaved in a way that augurs well for America's Association. Although the swift craft's chances in the Harmsworth Cup races later in the month.

The Dixie IV. was lowered into water only sixteen minutes before the starting gun, after hours of work over her strut. Frederick Burnham, at the wheel, was caught down the river too far and the Dixie got away more than two minutes behind the Skipper, representing the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club. Inside of the first seven miles, however, the Dixie secured the lead. The Hornet representing the Syracuse Yacht Club, and the Wasp representing the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, encountered engine trouble and withdrew. The Dixie covered the twenty-eight miles in 49:45—slow time on account of her not being pressed. The Skipper finished second. The Mit II., representing the Thousand Island Yacht Club, was third.

YACHT CONQUEROR SOLD.

Duke of Manchester Buys Frederick Vanderbilt's $85,000 Boat.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror, which has been in Erie Basin all season, not having been placed in commission this year, has been sold to the Duke of Manchester. The sale was made several days ago, but did not become known until yesterday, and the terms of the transaction are not given out. The yacht was originally valued at $85,000. It was designed by Watson, built on the Clyde, and is 203 feet in length.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Vanderbilt was anxious to dispose of the yacht, and the fact that it was not placed in commission this year caused little surprise. Trouble with the Government regarding taxation is said to be the principal reason which determined Mr. Vanderbilt to dispose of the Conqueror.

A crew of nineteen men is now on the ocean, and expected here within the next few days to take charge of the yacht. While necessary repairs are being made the early arrivals will be augmented by eleven more, and the Conqueror will soon sail to England with a crew of thirty on board. It is understood that the Duke and Duchess of Manchester plan to make a trip to this country as soon as possible after the Conqueror reaches the other side. The Duchess of Manchester was formerly Miss Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

MAHAN AND PALMER BEATEN.

McLoughlin and Pell Among Victors in New York State Singles.

Overcoming an unsteadiness on his shorter chop strokes which in the first set threatened to chalk up another reversal of form in the New York State lawn tennis championship tournament, Maurice E. McLoughlin, the Californian, advanced to the semi-final round yesterday by defeating Lyle E. Mahan by the score, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3. This match was the stirring feature of the singles on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, and held a large gallery interested throughout the earlier games. A close second to it was the contest waged through the limit of three gruelling deuce sets in the fourth round, in which Theodore R. Pell defeated Richard H. Palmer, at 7—5, 5—7, 9—7. In the deciding set each of the contestants was several times within a stroke of the match before Pell was successful in bringing it off.

Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, the National and State champions, managed to pull through a hard match in the doubles. They defeated Otto H. Hinck and Henry Torrance, Jr., at 9—7, 8—6. Alexander was experiencing one of his off days. As a result Hinck and Torrance took all kinds of daring chances against him with fair success, so that they led at 5—4 on games and 40—30 on points in the first set. They were three times within a point of winning before the champion pair saved themselves.

Two of the pairs arrived in the semi-finals. In the lower half Bundy and McLoughlin defeated Arthur S. Cragin and John C. Tomlinson, Jr., at 6—0, 6—3, and in the upper half the Princeton pair, George M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated William A. Campbell and Harold B. Bretz, by the score of 6—4, 8—6. Swiftly played rallies were the feature of both contests. The summary:

New York State Championship Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—T. R. Pell defeated W. M. Hall, 7—5, 5—7, 9—7.

Fifth Round—M. E. McLoughlin defeated L. E. Mahan, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Second Round—R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard defeated R. W. Seabury and G. H. Middlebrook, 6—1, 6—1; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan defeated M. H. Long and C. R. Gardner, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Third Round—C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard defeated G. S. Groesbeck and P. Cummings, 6—4, 6—2; H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander defeated O. H. Hinck and Harry Torrance, Jr., 9—7, 8—6; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and H. S. Stiles, 8—2, 6—3; A. S. Cragin and J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., defeated R. H. Palmer and Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 8—7, 8—6, 7—5.

Fourth Round—T. C. Bundy and M. E. McLoughlin defeated A. S. Cragin and J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., 6—0, 6—3; G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated W. A. Campbell and H. B. Bretz, 6—4, 8—6.

Clay Court Tennis at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.—The finish of the preliminary and the playing of the first and second rounds in the National Court tennis tournament at the Omaha Field Club to-day eliminated several of the best tennis players in the country and brought the play down to where many believe they see the two men who will play in the finals. The winner of the finals this year becomes champion, as the present title holder, Melville H. Long of San Francisco, will not play the challenger.

Hadley of Sioux City, Drummond Jones of St. Louis, Orson of Brooklyn, H. Fischer of Chicago, Shelton of Dallas, Chandler of St. Louis, Whitehead of Norfolk, Va., Brodix of St. Louis, Barton of Sioux Falls, and Hoerr of St. Louis were among the cracks put out. The Pittsburghers were successful throughout the day, coming through with half a dozen victories. The McQuistons also had a good day, while the far Easterners divided honors with St. Louis and Chicago players.

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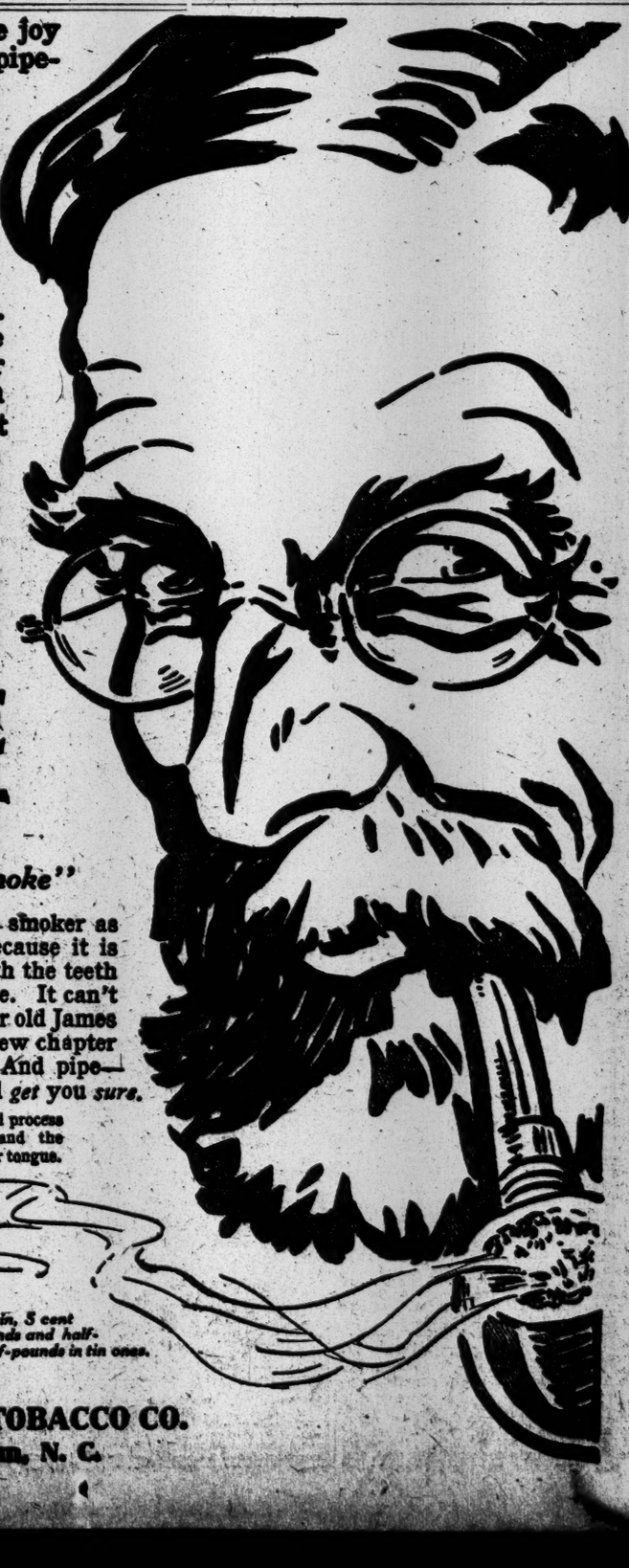

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YANKS BEAT TIGERS TWICE ON HILLTOP

Warhop and Fisher Pitching Heroes—Cobb Banished from the Second Game.

THE SCORES.

FIRST GAME.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0—4

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Hemphill, rf	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	2	3	0	0	9	1	1
Cree, lf	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Knight, ss	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	2
Hartzell, 3b	3	1	2	1	0	1	4	0
Gardner, 2b	4	0	2	0	0	6	3	0
Sweeney, c	4	0	1	0	0	4	3	0
Warhop, p	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	6	13	1	0	27	17	3

DETROIT.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Jones, lf	4	2	3	1	0	3	0	0
Bush, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Cobb, cf	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Crawford, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Delehanty, 1b	3	1	0	0	1	12	0	0
Moriarty, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lathers, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Leary, 2b	3	0	2	1	0	1	7	0
Stanage, c	4	0	2	0	1	4	1	0
Mullin, p	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	33	4	11	3	3	24	13	0

Two-base hits—Hartzell, Jones, O'Leary. Three-base hits—Chase, Hartzell, Jones. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Daniels, Knight. Stolen bases—Jones, Cob, O'Leary, Chase. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 8. Double plays—Knight, Gardner, and Chase. Struck out—By Warhop, 8. Bases on Balls—Off Warhop, 3, off Mullin, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop, 1, (Delehanty.) Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and Mullin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Hemphill, rf	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	11	0	0
Cree, lf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Knight, ss	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
Hartzell, 3b	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Gardner, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Blair, c	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	0
Vaughn, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Total	28	2	6	2	4	27	11	1

DETROIT.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Drake, lf	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, lf	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
Bush, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	4	3
Cobb, cf	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shaler, cf	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Crawford, rf	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Delehanty, 1b	4	0	2	0	0	10	0	1
Lathers, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
O'Leary, 2b	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Stanage, c	4	0	0	0	2	5	2	0
Lafitte, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
*Schmidt	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	7	4	8	24	18	2

*Batted for Lafitte in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Cobb, Crawford, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Blair. Stolen base—Delehanty. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 10. Struck out—By Fisher, 8; by Lafitte, 4. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Lafitte, 2. Wild pitch—Lafitte. Hits—Off Vaughn, 2 in one inning (at bat 5); off Fisher, 6 in eight innings, (at bat 30.) Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Who said the Yankees couldn't play ball? To the sharks with him. Prince Hal and his legion have given old Colonel Slump such a bad shaking up that he will never look natural again. Twice the Detroit Tigers came gnawing at the Yankees on the Hilltop yesterday, and twice they were repulsed. The score of the first game was 6 to 4 and the second tally was 2 to 1. Aggressive and on their toes, the Hilltoppers weren't afraid of man or beast yesterday. Bring on Ty Cobb and Wahoo Sam Crawford and Hughey Jennings and his chatter. Who's afraid of them?

The stands on the Hilltop were jammed to see this bargain-day attraction. The crowd swarmed around the outfield behind the ropes, so that a hit into the populace was only good for two bases during the second game. With Jack Warhop pitching against George Mullin, the first clash sparkled with plenty of hitting and scintillating fielding. Cobb was there with flying colors, and in the fifth inning, with the bases full, he smashed out a hit that scored two runs and put the Tigers in front.

The Yankees retaliated with vigor in the eighth inning, and hammered Mullin for four runs and won the game. They probably never would have won it, though, if it hadn't been for the brilliant play executed by Hal Chase in the ninth inning. Two runs behind, Jones opened the ninth inning with a two-base slam under the left-field ropes. Bush lined to Cree and Cobb was at the bat. The Georgia slugger drove a liner a mile a minute between first and second bases. Chase, playing far off first, made a desperate lunge for the ball. He extended his slender right arm toward the ball, nipping it on the tip of his mitt, where it stuck. Like a flash he recovered his balance after the one-hand stab and shot the ball to Knight at second, doubling up Jones and ending the game.

Detroit played the greater part of the second game Cobbless, and it made a difference. While Tyrus was in the game he scored the Tigers' only run. He was subtracted from the fray by Umpire Mullin because he kicked at his decision. In the third inning Cobb declared that one of Fisher's shoots scratched him on the forearm. Mullin said no, it didn't. Then Tyrus was called out on strikes. He was mad. He took off his cap, perched it on top of his bat, and held a little parade to the bench. Mullin went up eighty feet and banished him from the landscape. Detroit got no more runs after Ty departed.

The Yanks rolled the first run across in the opening game in the third inning. Warhop singled to left and Daniels sacrificed. Hemphill lifted a foul to Stanage. Chase then drove a sizzling hit against the left-field fence, and by a flashy outburst of speed galloped around to third base, and was safe after the prettiest slide seen on the Hilltop this season. Warhop scored.

Detroit got energetic in the fifth inning. O'Leary walked and Stanage hit into a double play, Knight, Gardner, and Chase doing a quick, neat job on the twin out. Mullin singled to centre, and went to third on Jones's double, which Birdie Cree just missed. Bush walked, filling the bases. Cobb up. Stand back and let the sailors man the lifeboats; Cape Hatteras never saw a more savage storm than this.

Warhop faced the music like a little soldier. Cobb was liable to put it into Broadway or over the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Ty smashed a red-hot bouncer to left field. Cree nailed it, but made a slow relay to Hartzell, and in the meantime Mullin and Jones scored. Crawford shot a rocket to left, which looked good for a triple, but Cree pulled it down and ended the upheaval.

The Yankees tied the score in the sixth inning. Chase beat out an infield tap and Cree and Knight died without a struggle. Hartzell tripled to deep right, scoring Chase. Poor coaching by Harry Wolter sent Hartzell in from third base, and he was nailed at the plate. Detroit took the lead in the seventh inning when with one out Jones beat out an infield hit and stole second. Cobb singled to centre, scoring Jones. In the next inning Detroit added another run. Chase lost Hartzell's wide throw to retire Delehanty, and Moriarty sacrificed. Delehanty scored on O'Leary's double.

It was in the same inning that the Yanks fell upon Mullin and batted in a victory. Daniels singled, Moriarty lost Hemphill's grounder, and everybody was safe. Daniels and Hemphill tried a double steal, but Bert was nailed at third. He slid into the bag with a jump, spiking Moriarty so badly that the Tiger Captain had to be carried from the field. Chase's single scored Hemphill and Hal stole second. Cree singled to centre and Chase scored, Cree going to second on the throw in. On Knight's out at first base Cree went to third, Hartzell walked, and Gardner singled to right, scoring Cree. Hartzell scored on Sweeney's hit.

Then came the ninth inning with Chase's remarkable catch, which snuffed out a Tiger rally, which was rapidly gaining headway.

Big Jim Vaughn started to pitch the second game for the Yanks, but he lasted only an inning. With two out in the first Cobb doubled to left. It would have been a single for anybody else, but he slid into the bag and was called safe. Crawford bounded a hopper off Gardner's shins and Cobb started for home like a whirlwind. It didn't look as if he had one chance in a thousand of making it, but he jumped in feet first. Gardner had shot the ball at Blair, and it looked very much as if Tyrus was caught good and proper. Mullin called him safe and the crowd howled derision at him until the game was over.

Ray Fisher succeeded Vaughn after that inning, and it was said that large Jim had suddenly taken sick. Fisher pitched fine ball, and carried the Yanks through with flying colors. Lafitte, pitching for Detroit, was invincible except in one inning, when an error made possible a couple of Yankee runs.

In the second inning Cree walked, Knight shot a grounder back of second, and Bush made a dash for it. After making a truly remarkable one-handed stop he shot the ball to Delehanty like a bullet. The ball got away from "Del" and Cree went to third and Knight to second. Then Roy Hartzell singled to left, scoring both runners and winning the game. Cobb was ejected in the third inning and Shaler took his place. He isn't Cobb by a long shot. Once or twice Fisher was in danger, but topnotch twirling saved him.

Browns Easy Marks for Senators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Washington drove Nelson from the rubber in one inning to-day and easily defeated St. Louis, 10 to 5. The batting of Walker and fielding of Conroy were features. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Sch'fer, 1b	3	2	1	15	1
Elb'f'd, 2b	3	1	0	0	1
Cunn'h'm, 2b	2	0	0	1	3
Gessler, rf	3	2	0	0	0
C.W'ker, lf	4	2	3	3	0
McBride, ss	4	2	1	1	4
Conroy, 3b	4	1	2	2	3
Street, c	3	0	2	3	0
Johnson, p	4	0	2	1	2
Total	31	10	9	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf	5	1	1	0	0
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	4
Schw'zer, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Laporte, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Hogan, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Stephens, c	4	1	2	5	0
Black, 1b	4	2	1	14	1
Wallace, ss	4	0	2	0	4
Nelson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Henton, p	3	0	1	0	1
*Criss	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	9	24	13

*Batted for Hamilton in the ninth inning.

Errors—McBride, Conroy, Laporte, Hogan, Wallace.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1— 5

Two-base hits—Street, Hamilton, Hogan, Wallace. Three-base hits—Stephens, Shotten. Home run—C. Walker. Hits—Off Nelson, 3 in one inning; off Hamilton, 6 in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—Cunningham, (2,) Street. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Gessler, Conroy. Sacrifice fly—Austin. Double play—Johnson, McBride, and Schaefer. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Nelson, 2. Hit by pitcher—Milan, by Nelson. Bases on balls—Off Nelson, 2; off Hamilton, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 3; by Hamilton, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Parker.

Champions Down White Sox Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Philadelphia made it three straight victories over Chicago by winning to-day's game by 4 to 1. The home team won by bunching five hits, which included a triple, three doubles, and a single, with a base on balls off White in the seventh and eighth innings. Plank didn't give a base on balls until the seventh inning. Then he mixed up three passes with a sacrifice, and Danforth, the Texas "southaw," took his place. Eddie Collins made a season's record here for a second baseman by accepting fourteen chances. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B. Lord, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Oldring, cf	3	0	1	0	0
E.Col'ns, 2b	4	0	1	4	10
Baker, 3b	4	1	2	0	1
Murphy, rf	2	1	2	0	0
M'Innes, 1b	4	1	1	13	1
Barry, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Thomas, c	3	0	1	4	2
Plank, p	2	0	0	0	3
Danforth, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	4	10	27	21

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Intyre, rf	5	0	1	2	0
H.Lord, 3b	4	0	0	3	0
Cal'h'n, lf	4	1	3	1	0
Bodie, cf	2	0	1	5	2
M'Conn'll, 2b	4	0	1	4	3
J.Collins, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Tan'hill, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Payne, c	3	0	0	8	0
White, p	2	0	0	0	3
*Lange	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	11

*Batted for White in the ninth inning.

Error—Barry.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—4

Two-base hits—Baker, Barry, Thomas, Murphy, Callahan. Three-base hit—McInnes. Sacrifice hits—H. Lord, Bodie, Payne, Oldring, Danforth. Stolen base—Callahan. Struck out—By White, 1; by Danforth, 3. Double plays—E. Collins and McInnes; Barry, E. Collins, and McInnes; Tannehill, McConnell, and J. Collins; Bodie and Payne. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off White, 2; off Plank, 3; off Danforth, 2. Wild pitch—Plank. Pitchers' record—Off Plank, 6 hits and 21 times at bat in six and one-third innings; off Danforth, 2 hits and 9 times at bat in two and two-third innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Boston Wins Hard Battle.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Boston won a nip-and-tuck battle with Cleveland to-day—8 to 6. The batting of Hooper and Gardner was worthy of notes. The first appearance of Gunning, a former Princeton athlete, at first base for Boston was creditable. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	4	4	1	0
Engle, 2b	5	1	3	2	2
Sp'ker, cf	5	2	2	2	0
Carrigan, c	3	0	0	7	1
G'dner, 3b	4	3	3	3	0
Gun'ng, 1b	3	0	1	8	0
Riggert, lf	3	0	1	3	1
Furtell, ss	4	0	2	1	2
Collins, p	0	0	0	0	0
Killilay, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	8	16	27	8

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	1	1	4	2
Olson, ss	3	0	0	1	0
Stovall, 1b	2	1	0	0	0
Jackson, rf	4	1	2	0	1
Lajoie, 1b & 2b	2	0	2	3	0
Ball, 3b	4	0	1	4	1
Bir'h'm, cf	5	1	2	1	0
Turner, 2b & ss	3	1	0	2	0
Fisher, c	2	1	1	9	2
Falk'b'g, p	2	0	0	0	2
Bland'g, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Easterly	1	0	1	0	0
†Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	6	10	24	9

*Batted for Turner in ninth inning.

†Batted for Blanding in the ninth inning.

Errors—Engle, Graney, Fisher, (2.)

Boston	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	—8
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—6

Two-base hit—Hooper. Three-base hits—Hooper, Gardner, (2.) Hits—Off Collins, 3 in one-third inning; off Killilay, 7 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Falkenberg, 1 in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Blanding, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice fly—Falkenberg. Sacrifice hits—Gunning, Graney, Fisher, Falkenberg. Stolen bases—Stovall, Jackson, Hooper, Engle. Double plays—Riggert and Engle; Graney and Lajoie. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cleveland, 13. First base on balls—Off Collins, 1; off Killilay, 7; off Blanding, 3. Hit by pitcher—Fisher and Jackson; (by Killilay.) Carrigan, (by Falkenberg.) Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; by Killilay, 5. Passed ball—Fisher. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Perrine.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Detroit, 4.
New York, 2; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Pittsburgh, 13; Philadelphia, 0.
Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 0.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Providence, 3; Buffalo, 1.
Buffalo, 2; Providence, 0.
Rochester, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Toronto, 5; Newark, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Montreal, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	66	35	.653	Chicago	50	51	.495
Detroit	65	38	.631	Cleveland	52	53	.495
Boston	54	50	.519	Washington	40	63	.388
New York	53	50	.515	St. Louis	31	71	.304

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	59	36	.621	St. Louis	55	44	.556
Pittsburgh	60	38	.612	Cincinnati	44	53	.454
New York	57	40	.588	Brooklyn	38	60	.388
Philadelphia	56	42	.571	Boston	22	78	.220

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	68	37	.648	Montreal	46	54	.460
Toronto	67	41	.621	Jersey City	41	57	.418
Baltimore	64	40	.616	Newark	39	64	.379
Buffalo	48	58	.475	Providence	39	66	.371

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester at Jersey City (2 games.)
Newark at Toronto.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

CUBS TAKE SECOND GAME FROM GIANTS

Wiltse's Left-Handed Pitching No Puzzle to National League Champions.

THE SCORE.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Sheckard, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Archer, c	3	1	1	4	1	0
Zimmerman, 2b	3	1	1	6	3	0
J. Doyle, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	3	0	0	1	4	0
Saier, 1b	3	1	0	7	0	0
Hofman, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Richie, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	3	6	27	9	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
L. Doyle, 2b	2	1	1	1	3	1
Snodgrass, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Becker, rf	4	0	1	0	0	1
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	11	2	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	1	3	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	6	0	0
Wiltse, p	2	0	0	1	2	0
Crandall, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Murray	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	15	2

*Batted for Wiltse in eighth inning.

Two-base hit—L. Doyle. Three-base hits—Schulte, Zimmerman, Hofman. Hits—Off Wiltse, 6 in 7 innings; off Crandall, none in 1 inning. Double play—Herzog, L. Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 6. Bases on balls—Off Richie, 2; off Wiltse, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Richie, 1, (L. Doyle.) Struck out—By Richie, 2; by Wiltse, 4; by Crandall, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Giants dropped the second game of the three games series to the Cubs at the West Side Park to-day when they took the short end of a 3 to 1 score, with George Wiltse doing the twirling, opposed to Lew Richie.

Richie held the Giants without any extra effort. Things broke well for him at every stage, and while the Giants hit him in spots, he got out of every difficulty except that which came to the front in the eighth inning.

George Wiltse, the gent who pitches left-handed and then reverses the baseball code by hitting right-handed, was doing the heavy work for the New Yorks. Ordinarily those southpaws in the Rucker class defeat the Cubs, but to-day Wiltse was far from being in that category. The Cubs started hitting him hard, but they failed to bunch their hits until the fourth inning rolled around. It was then that they scored two runs, and increased the score to three in the seventh. This was sufficient to capture the session, for it was only in the eighth inning that New York scored a single tally.

In the opener the Cubs looked like winners when Schulte, with one out, tripled to right centre. But Wiltse steadied and struck out Archer and made Zimmerman hit a long fly to Snodgrass.

In the second inning Jimmy Doyle started away with a single to left field, but remained on the bases, while Tinker and Saier went out on infield rollers and Hofman fanned.

It was in the fourth that the Cubs made their first impression on the score. Archer walked as a starter. Then Heinie Zimmerman crossed the New York battery. Zimmerman was expected to sacrifice and Wiltse pitched high and wide. That kind of ball is what "Big City" likes, however, and he slammed it to left field for three bases, scoring Archer. Jimmy Doyle fouled out to Herzog, but Zimmerman scored 3 minute later, when Fletcher momentarily booted Tinker's drive, allowing Zimmerman to score, but recovering in time to get Tinker at first base.

The Cubs got one hit in the fifth inning and one in the sixth, but there was nothing doing in the run line. Their third score came in the seventh inning after two were out. Saier hit one down to Larry Doyle that should have been an easy out, but Larry allowed it to drift through him to right field. When the ball reached there Becker mussed about with it, and Saier went on to second. Then it was up to Artie Hofman, the gent whose batting has been deficient enough to secure him a switch in the batting order just ahead of the pitcher. Hofman took a vicious swing at one of Wiltse's benders. He nicked it, and nicked it good and plenty. When Becker got the ball in from right field, Saier had scored and Hofman was resting on third base. That was as far as the Cubs got, but the three tallies proved sufficient to win the game.

The four innings the Giants were unable to secure a hit off Richie. Merkle singled in the fifth, but nothing resulted. The sixth saw things look black for the Cubs when the Giants filled the bases with two out. Wiltse and Devore were cut when Richie hit Larry Doyle. Then Richie grew unsteady and walked Snodgrass. Becker hit one slowly down the first base line and beat it out. A hit would in all probability have tied the score, but Merkle could not deliver. His offering was a fly that Sheckard nabbed after a long run in left field. The seventh inning for the Giants passed without an effort. But they threatened again in the eighth and did succeed in putting over one run. Murray, batting for Wiltse, failed to get a lift, and Devore flew out to Hofman. Larry Doyle jumped on one of Richie's fast ones and hit it for a double to centre field. Then came Snodgrass with a lift to right centre, on which Doyle scored. Becker snuffed the rally by striking out.

Marquard and McIntire are expected to hook up for the last game of the series to-morrow, and a pitchers' battle is expected.

SUPERBAS BLANK CARDINALS.

Knetzer Keeps Hits Scattered—Wheat Scores Brooklyn's Two Runs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—Brooklyn shut out St. Louis this afternoon, 2 to 0. Knetzer kept his hits well scattered. The visitors' first run came in the fourth inning on two singles and Harmon's error. Two singles and a stolen base netted them another in the ninth inning. Wheat scored both runs. Harmon fanned eight. The score:

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tooley, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Daub't, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf	4	2	2	3	0
Hummel, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Dav'son, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Coulson, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Z'm'm'n, 3b	4	0	0	4	2
Erwin, c	3	0	0	2	1
Knetzer, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	30	2	4	27	14

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Huggins, 2b	3	0	0	0	4
Ellis, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Bliss, c	4	0	2	8	0
K'tchy, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
Evans, rf	4	0	1	4	0
Smith, 3b	2	0	0	0	1
Oakes, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Hauser, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Harmon, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	30	0	5	27	9

Errors—Tooley, Harmon.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Hauser. Sacrifice hit—Davidson. Stolen bases—Tooley, Konetchy, Smith, Wheat, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 3; off Knetzer, 4. Struck out—By Harmon, 8; by Knetzer, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

Pittsburgh, 13; Philadelphia, 0.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—Pittsburgh to-day shut out Philadelphia, 13 to 0. The visitors reached third base only three times. Lobert was caught at the plate attempting to stretch a three-bagger into a home run. Pittsburgh bunched hits and runs between the second and eighth innings, hitting both Beebe and Ewing rather freely. Pittsburgh tried a new man at first base—Keene of the Springfield team of the Ohio League. He hurt his leg in the fifth inning and was relieved by Hunter. Ferry was strong and received errorless support. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Byrne, 3b	3	3	0	1	1	0
Clarke, lf	4	2	4	0	3	0
Carey, cf	4	1	1	3	1	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	0	3	7	0
Miller, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Keene, 1b	2	0	0	6	0	0
Hunter, 1b	1	2	0	6	0	0
Wilson, rf	4	3	3	4	0	0
Gibson, c	4	2	3	2	0	0
Ferry, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	13	12	27	15	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Knabe, 2b	3	0	2	2	3	0
Pask't, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Titus, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0
Rud'us, 2b	4	0	2	1	0	1
Dooin, c	4	0	0	1	2	0
Becker, lf	4	0	0	2	1	1
Madden, c	3	0	0	6	1	0
Beebe, p	2	0	2	0	2	0
Ewing, p	1	0	1	0	2	0
Total	33	0	10	24	12	1

Errors—Titus, Beck, Madden.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	5	0—13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Two-base hits—Wilson (2.) Three-base hits—Clarke, Lobert, Ludorus. Sacrifice hit—Carey. Stolen bases—Miller, Ferry, Knabe. Double plays—Wagner and Hunter; Ferry, Wagner, and Hunter. First base on balls—Off Ferry, 1; off Beebe, 4; off Ewing, 4. Struck out—By Ferry, 1; by Beebe, 1; by Ewing, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Hits—Off Beebe, 6 in 4 innings; off Ewing, 6 in 4 innings. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Brennan.

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THE WAR ON BUSINESS.

A bold Lochinvar has come out of the effete East to uphold the banner of the trusts in the West, and to explain and protest against the hostility of Government toward business as illustrated by such committees as Representative STANLEY'S. His committee is fairly representative of many others because none of them shows a judicial attitude, or willingness to discover any good thing done by any trust. In Mr. PERKINS'S phrase, millions of Government funds are spent for destruction of the trusts, but nothing to learn whether they ought to be destroyed, or to provide any substitute. No official seems overweighted with the responsibility of crippling a larger investment in industrials than in railways, the two classes of capital together aggregating more than twoscore billions of wealth held in an ownership more diversified and numerous than ever before in the world's history. Even Mr. ROCKEFELLER does not hold a majority of the oil trust shares, and the aggregations of wealth which his name symbolizes are small beside the aggregate possessions of the hundreds of thousands or millions of unknown capitalists, many being wage-earners in the trust whose shares they hold. These are the classes interested in Mr. PERKINS'S explanation of the war of Government on business.

One reason is the disappearance of public questions from politics. Not since the civil war has there been any commanding question of principle in politics. The tariff has been called a moral question, but it has come to be recognized as a question of business discretion, with a tinge of morality only because of the immorality shown in the exercise of the discretion in sordid manner, rather than in consideration of public interests. Concurrently with the subordination of principle in politics came a change in the character of men in public life. As political questions narrowed to matters of partisanship and personal interest, business questions broadened in a manner equally surprising. Steam and electricity have made the world a township now. CECIL RHODES exhorted his countrymen to think in continents. In the time which has elapsed British statesmen have come to think imperially, in terms of several continents. Captains of industry think in terms of the world. Their operations are of dimensions worthy of Governments in terms of money, and far broader than any Government in terms of trade statesmanship. Commercial profits know nothing of political boundaries. Raw materials are assembled from anywhere, and the product is sold everywhere. In a decade the units of industry have increased tenfold, and the war on business is an effort to crush the oak back into the acorn.

As Mr. PERKINS remarks, even commercial revolutions do not go backward. When science revolutionized industrial production and distribution, and men of a calibre fit to deal with the new departure in business left politics to men of the calibre of many of those most prominent in making laws which it embarrasses Executives and Judges either to administer or to ignore, it was business which made progress, and politics which at best continued along the old familiar lines, if it did not retrogress. The business world has evolved through war into peace just like the political world, and for reasons of the same sort. Commercial competition of previous generations was on a small scale, often merely between individuals. But the growth of business, like the growth of nations, has made war abhorrent by its proportions and expense. Nations and trusts are peacefully inclined because war means prostration, even if victory is won. It is better to preserve peace and solvency than to win victories and go broke. Everybody commends this modern spirit in every department of human activity except business. The politicians are resolved that trusts shall not be large, although the courts have not held that largeness is a crime. The politicians have resolved that trusts must compete with each other, even if prices to consumers are increased, and wages decreased through the necessity of supplying the waste of war. The politicians are so resolved upon this thing that some of them are proposing to prohibit the courts from applying the rule of reason in interpreting the ferocious laws already enacted and others more ferocious now in contemplation as the result of the investigations now proceeding on every hand.

Mr. PERKINS asks with reason whether it is not time that politics shall show some of the progress which indisputably has characterized business during the last generation, and particularly during the last decade. It is exactly during recent years that the prosecution of the trusts has been most determined and successful, at the same time that they have been most distinctly on their good behavior. No one objects to the punishment of any bad deed of any trust. No one is so bold as to contend even that a course of conduct generally good shall acquit for a proved crime. All that anybody suggests is that it is time to call for indictment and proof of wrongdoing before the resources of civilization shall be forbidden to business. The boldest defenders of the tariff used to propose that imports should be forbidden by law, and importers sent to jail. Just so some now propose to punish all trusts, regardless of their conduct. Men of blameless lives are denounced at the bar as the worst criminals known to society, and it is proposed to impeach Judges who apportion sentences according to judicial discretion and perception of a less degree of guilt. The politicians are showing that they have no self-restraint. If the people are similarly wild-eyed, and fail to exercise their control over their representatives, it is a wise man who can tell whither business is bound, when it will get there, or in what condition of disorganization and collapse.

THE TEXAS MANOEUVRES.

Major Gen. CARTER, who commanded the division of the United States Army lately mobilized in Texas, expresses his satisfaction, in a published report of an interview, with the results of that movement. Hostile comment on the President's order assembling the troops on and near the border, during the Mexican civil war, was long since discredited. The presence of the troops served a good purpose in protecting American property this side the border and discouraging American assistance to the combatants. It served to help neither side in the struggle, and neither Federals nor insurrectos found the operations of our army a cause for complaint.

On the other hand, Gen. CARTER says that the Texas manoeuvres were of great and lasting benefit to our own country. They put all branches of the service to a severe test and greatly increased the efficiency of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the transportation and subsistence departments as well. The experiments of the Signal Corps, too, with wireless telegraph were accorded an actual test which was remarkably successful. The soldiers had many weeks of real field service. Theories gave way to practical work, and Gen. CARTER believes that the military unit thus created is worth five times its cost. The War Department, we believe, now contemplates the creation of a number of such units in the different military divisions.

So that the operations in Texas and along the Mexican frontier turned out to be exactly what President TAFT called them, manoeuvres, and practical manoeuvres, too, of more value in the training of both officers and men than any of the experimental tests of our army in recent years.

BALFOUR'S FOLLY.

In the strifes of American politics we indulge in no end of clap-trap, and our partisan chiefs sometimes descend to a pretty low level of absurdity in their attacks upon the opposition. But we doubt if our political annals record anything sufficiently preposterous to be compared with Mr. BALFOUR'S challenge of a vote of the House of Commons upon his charge that the Ministry had exceeded constitutional privilege in seeking the assent of the sovereign to the creation of new peers for the purpose of carrying the Lords' Veto bill. Mr. BALFOUR'S motion declared that the advice given his Majesty by his Ministers was a "gross violation of constitutional liberty." In utterances outside the House of Commons the Ministry has been accused of high treason and other unpleasant things. But what the House voted on was BALFOUR'S presentment of the Asquith Ministry for exceeding their constitutional privilege.

Anybody can see that BALFOUR'S motion was solemn flapdoodle. It was so transparently absurd and foolish that the wonder is that a man of Mr. BALFOUR'S standing and career in British politics should have made himself responsible for it. Constitutional privilege and precedent were not transcended in the advice the Ministry gave the King, and every Englishman knows it. Mr. ASQUITH has been at pains to set forth in detail and circumstance the precedent of eighty years ago. Yet this was the substance of BALFOUR'S motion. If it had no merit on that count, it was wholly without merit and wholly foolish. What the House thought of it appears in the vote sustaining the Ministry, 365 to 246.

In his speech supporting the motion Mr. BALFOUR appeared to be most solicitous about the King. The Conservatives have, indeed, repeatedly protested that the Ministry must not drag the King into politics. "The King is the fount of honor," said Mr. BALFOUR, "but the Government by their advice has poisoned and corrupted the stream at its source." That is going pretty far, but the matter was made worse when BALFOUR sought to show that the Ministry had taken advantage of the inexperience of the King, newly come to the throne. King GEORGE may, indeed, fervently pray to be delivered from such defenders. He may pray to be delivered from his pretended friends who would place him in the position Mr. BALFOUR and the Conservatives evidently would have had him take by refusing to listen to the Ministerial advice as to the creation of new peers. Then, indeed, the sovereign would have been in politics, very deep in politics. It is not merely the Ministry, it is the people who are insisting that the power of the Lords shall be diminished in respect to measures with which it is peculiarly the province of the House of Commons, as their representatives, to deal. Resistance by the King would have put him in opposition not merely to the Ministry of the day, but to a great part of his people. That attitude we may be sure he was not inclined to take.

We do not know that any leader of the Republicans in this country was ever seriously damaged by a speech in or out of Congress in which he charged the Democrats with being free-traders and with desiring to enact laws of which the inevitable consequence would be the utter ruin of the industries of the country. We are used to this sort of talk and pay little attention to it. But BALFOUR'S escapade is more serious. He and his associates have charged Mr. ASQUITH with high crimes of which, had he been guilty, the consequences would have been his utter ruin. To all this Mr. ASQUITH made reply that he held office not only by the favor of the Crown but in behalf of the people, and that it was no part of his intention to betray their trust, for that, indeed, would have been treason. And on this statement of his position the House sustained him by a majority of 119. The incident illustrates anew that light-headedness which to many observers has seemed to disqualify Mr. BALFOUR for places of high responsibility.

THE DES MOINES INJUNCTION.

Mr. GOMPERS hastens to interpret the injunction of the court which ended the Des Moines street car strike in a way that is likely to irritate labor, and which is wrong in fact. The injunction was not against the union, but against the company. If the injunction is "equal to a return to slavery," in Mr. GOMPERS'S words, the slave is capital, not labor. The case arose upon the peremptory discharge of a conductor on the report of a "spotter" that the conductor was two fares short. If the report was true the conductor was entitled to a hearing, and to arbitration of the merits if he disliked the result of the hearing. That was the contract between the company and its employes. The riots usual in the case of street car strikes followed, and ceased upon the injunction of the court commanding the company to reinstate the conductor and to proceed to arbitration. This removed the grievance of the union, without disposing of the merits of the case, and the union was willing to co-operate in the restoration of service, which was part of the injunction. Accordingly work was resumed pending the adjustment in the courts, as to which there is no present ground for the expression of an opinion.

Upon these facts Mr. GOMPERS, after a tirade against Judges, concludes:

> When a man is compelled to work under conditions which are onerous to him, which he regards as unjust, say, because of insufficient compensation or return for labor performed, and he is compelled by the edict of a Judge to work against his will or to suffer, or to go to prison, for his failure to abide by the order of the court to work, that moment slavery has been established.

This contrasts with the statement of the labor leader who conducted the strike. He declared that the intervention of the court was acceptable, because it gave to the union exactly what it had asked. The reason why the injunction lacks the irritating quality attributed to it by Mr. GOMPERS is plain. The contract was between the company and the union, not between the company and the men. Unions do no work, and cannot be compelled to work by an injunction. The union and the unionists were enjoined against interfering with strikebreakers, but there is no slavery in being compelled to keep the peace. The only slavery imposed upon either the union or the unionists is compliance with self-assumed obligations to the company, which is compelled to execute the same contract, to which it and the union are equally parties.

It is to be remarked that the company dislikes the injunction to which it is submitting, and is contesting it for reasons which must appear different from any published account in order to justify the company. The thing for labor to remark is that capital submits to the law, and that Mr. GOMPERS misrepresents the law in the opinion of spokesmen of labor on the spot other than the one above quoted.

MOSQUITOS IN MANHATTAN.

There are more than enough mosquitos for the comfort of the inhabitants in the Borough of Manhattan every Summer, while the other boroughs, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens, have a larger share. Richmond has long been eminently distinguished for its mosquitos. There is no reason, therefore, to marvel over the presence of mosquitos in New York this Summer. There are more than usual, that is all, and the people of Manhattan, particularly, have been made more acutely aware of their presence.

In the neighborhood of Central Park the mosquitos are very troublesome. Windows and doors are generally unscreened, and there is a new variety of town mosquito which is small enough, it seems, to make its way through screens. Small as it is, its singing voice has the accustomed mosquito tone, and its sting is annoying, though its wounds are diminutive and soon disappear. A few more mosquito Summers like this and a general warfare on Manhattan mosquitos may be instituted.

Probably they breed along the edges of the lakes in the parks, but they conduct their operations so far above the surface of the earth that the roofs of the tall apartment houses are suspect. Rainwater accumulated in choked gutters might breed enough mosquitos to annoy a large neighborhood.

At present the mosquitos are the only drawbacks to comfort in town. The weather is so moderate as to justify the repute of New York as a Summer resort. The city looks well, and there is a general expression of contentment. The stay-at-homes may as well screen their windows and sleep under nets for a few weeks. For the mosquitos do not mind being sworn at or slapped at, and they will continue to pursue their vocation with industry until the first frost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Lafferty in a Sad Predicament.

Had Representative LAFFERTY of Oregon observed even the first half of the fine old rule, "Never write a letter and never destroy one," he would not now be in trouble about equally provocative of amusement and indignation or find himself confronted with something more than a probability that his political career, which was of some achievement and more promise, is at an end. That he didn't, however, is not the cause of his misfortune, since innumerable people equally negligent are not in like case. Ridicule and denunciation have come upon him because he wrote a letter which, on the most charitable of interpretations, was recklessly foolish for a man of his position and ambitions—a letter which is open to interpretations the reverse of charitable and dreadfully plausible though not necessarily true.

That the letter was a product of folly rather than of wickedness is a theory to some degree supported by its frank disclosure of the writer's identity, and still more by the curiously naïve quality of the excuses and explanations which have followed the arrival of the justly indignant father on the scene. Mr. LAFFERTY either admits too much or he denies too much, and it is strange that he cannot see the irrelevancy to the charge brought against him of his declaration that enemies made by his defense in Congress of a land grant to a Western railway have incited the father to attack him. Whether true or false, that statement does not affect the fact that Mr. LAFFERTY wrote to a young girl a letter which should not have been written, and that, however honest his intentions may have been, he took an utterly wrong way to carry them out. As for the yarn about "boys in the office," while belief in it is not impossible, acceptance of it as true would convict the Congressman of no less bad judgment in the selection of his employes than in that of his correspondents.

Everything considered, he is in a fix that with little exaggeration can be called terrible, and there is probably no way out of it—or at least only one. As the beginning of what is often called a "romance" with what is called a "happy termination," the episode of the letter would lose all its evil savor or at least be fully pardoned as only of a folly characteristic of all men when mastered by the all-conquering emotion. More definite than this in suggestion to Mr. LAFFERTY as to the single avenue of escape from his sad predicament we do not care to be, but he will probably understand, and there is none other.

Life Still Hides Its Secret.

Considerably more of interest than of importance seems to attach to the results attained by Dr. BETAILLON, the French biologist, in experiments with unfertilized frogs' eggs. That by the use of a platinum needle and electric currents he should have started and caused to continue that segmentation of cells which brings about the development of another animal or plant, would have been sufficiently surprising had the same thing not been accomplished several times before in other ways. But to describe it, as some of the dispatches do, as "the artificial production of life," is a manifest error and absurdity.

The biologist had "life" in being no less at the beginning than at the end of his research, and of its "artificial production" there was not a trace. In other words, he did not make dead matter live, which would indeed be artificial, nor have any of his predecessors in this line of investigation ever done so. They have merely proved that an attribute or capacity once supposed to be peculiar to unicellular plants and animals—that of multiplication by division with no more than mechanical or chemical stimulation—is possessed in some degree, and is exercised in some circumstances, by organisms more complex. But it is also known at present that this form of propagation does not suffice for even the simplest creatures, and that their survival is due, not to indefinitely continued division, but to occasional coalescence of two cells, with the consequent disappearance of one.

The French biologist's achievement, therefore, belongs to the domain of pure science, so called, not to that of applied or practical science. Of immediate or direct utility it has none at all, but every extension of knowledge of the living cell is full of biological promise. Hidden in seeming simplicity of the cell and in its real complexity is the secret of life—its origin. There is no reason for assuming that Dr. BETAILLON is any nearer to the solution of that secret because of his triumph with his frogs' eggs, but he may be, and at least he is not begging the whole question, as does the great ARRHENIUS when he asks us to believe in the existence of "soospores," driven to this world from others by the motive power of light.

Strikebreakers Can Pay Themselves.

Why men should make a regular business of taking the places of strikers is a question usually answered by saying that the incidental dangers are assumed partly from a love of excitement and partly because the strikebreaker gets big pay.

Even combined, these considerations hardly suffice, for the excitement and the chance of no glory, which [illegible] must do in so many [illegible] pay is never large enough to make up for its precariousness or its lack of continuity.

The mystery—at least as regards the men who replace striking street car employes—is partially solved through the revelation by one of the Brooklyn strikebreakers that he and his companions expect to get their chief reward through pocketing, as soon as passengers begin to ride, a large majority of the fares collected. This loot or perquisite, it seems, sometimes amounts to $40 or so a day, and makes a very satisfactory addition to a salary reasonably adjusted to the vivacity of the populace and the number of paving stones it throws.

But what explains the strikebreaker also explains why, in spite of his "loyalty to the company," he invariably disappears with the return of industrial peace.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Names Those Who Believed in Its Continuity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because "Henry VIII. asked for and received a dispensation from the Pope to marry Catharine of Aragon," thereby recognizing the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome, it does not follow that the English Church recognized such authority. Because one member of a body holds to a personal opinion and is governed thereby is no reason for the entire body being thus governed.

This is likewise true in the case of Bishop Fisher, whom "M. A." cites as preferring death "rather than admit that the Pope was not the spiritual head of the English Church." Bishop Fisher was the only one Bishop of the English Church who resisted the determination on the part of the realm to regain its national and spiritual rights.

The case of St. Anselm is somewhat different, because he, though nominally an English Bishop, was by birth an Italian and appointed to the See of Canterbury by William the Conqueror, who sought, by the appointment of foreign ecclesiastics, to secure himself from disaffection among his new subjects. Anselm therefore, though Archbishop of Canterbury, was not a loyal subject of the English crown, and when he attempted to go to Rome for the purpose of receiving the pall (thus acknowledging that he received his Bishopric from the Papal See) he was restrained from so doing. This fact in itself would prove that it had not heretofore been customary for appointees to ecclesiastical offices in England to go "to Rome in order to secure the sanction of the Sovereign Pontiff." I think "M. A." errs in the statement that Anselm went to Rome to secure the Pope's sanction. History will bear me out that the Archiepiscopal robe was sent to King William by a papal legate, and a compromise effected by which it was laid upon the altar at Canterbury, whence Anselm took it. In passing it might be said that as there were, at that time, two rival Popes in Rome, it is somewhat doubtful whose sanction was official and whose authority valid.

John Henry Newman and Henry Edward Manning might indeed not have been able to prove to their own satisfaction the continuity of the Church of England, and so left her fold and entered the Roman Communion. But what of Dr. Pusey, John Keble, Isaac Williams, Richard Hurrell Froude, Hugh James Rose, and many others? These men were equally master minds of the same period, all of them close associates of Newman, who because of their conviction of the identity of the English Church of the nineteenth century with that of the apostles, of the Middles Ages, of the Reformation, and of the Post-Reformation remained loyal to her and established historically and conclusively the claim of the English Church to unbroken continuity from the church founded by Christ Himself during the great forty days after the resurrection. J. Y. S.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1911.

The Price of Fruit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

86 "Lover of Lemons" thinks lemons cost too much. Well, I bought a few fine ones to-day—I ask no better—at 25 cents the dozen. Of course, this isn't the season for apples, but I should like to know where in New York City I can buy sound, worthwhile apples at that price. Yet apples grow everywhere about us, and many more to the tree than any lemon tree I ever saw. And then pears! Why, Brooklyn used to grow in its backyards almost as many as are sold in Manhattan. Where can I buy them at 25 cents the dozen, at retail I mean, as I bought the lemons? And, next, plums! In the Middle West everywhere the German prune variety sells for 5 cents the dozen. Every fruit stand and grocery has them in profusion all Summer and every Fall. You can buy two such plums for 5 cents in New York City, and the fruit doesn't grow hereabouts any more than it grows in the Middle Western States. We may need to wake up, but it is not about lemons.

A LOVER OF APPLES.

New York, Aug. 7, 1911.

Complaint to Hospital Authorities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire, through the medium of your worthy paper, to make complaint, and at the same time to call to the attention of the proper authorities a condition that exists in what citizens call Washington Heights Hospital.

I refer to the fact that undertakers' wagons stop in front of the hospital at all hours of the day for reasons that are known to us all. This is absolutely obnoxious to the residents of the neighborhood.

It is true that this particular hospital has few facilities, and that such wagons cannot enter to the rear of the building where privacy can be had. Under the circumstances, therefore, I think the hospital authorities should enforce a rule insisting that such undertakers' wagons come for their business after dark.

B. ELLIOTT BURSTON.

New York, Aug. 7, 1911.

The Military Whistlers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting article on the military services of the Whistler family, no mention is made of Col. and Brevet Brig. Gen. J. N. G. Whistler. (How often I heard that name read on parade!) who commanded at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, in 1866-67. He was a large, soldierly appearing man with long black hair, reserved but not domineering. The Sioux Indians called him "Estoncha tonka payhay Zappa"—"the big chief with the black hair."

Undoubtedly a meritorious officer, he should not be omitted from a list of the military Whistlers. HENRY MANN.

New York, Aug. 7, 1911.

Metric System in the Laboratory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is useless to dwell on the simplicity of the metric system, but enough cannot be said of its adaptability in the physical laboratory. With the laws of specific gravity one can perform no end of simple experiments with the most simple apparatus. Take as an instance the computing of the capacity of a vessel of irregular shape. The weight of the water it will hold in grams will, under certain conditions, be the capacity in cubic centimeters. Can you imagine the process in computing with the English system?

CHARLES H. B. STEPANEK.

New York, Aug. 7, 1911.

English Rule of the Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted to see THE TIMES advocating this necessary reform and to hear that our French friends are adopting the only rational rule of the road.

But when you adopt it over here do not fall into the error prevailing in my own country, where the rule of the pavement is "Keep to the right" and that of the road "Keep to the left."

Set an example and we will better by keeping to the left altogether. W. H. SLATCH.

Shoreham, L. I., Aug. 7, 1911.

The Net Fisherman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "P. N.," should apply to the Fish and Game Commission at Albany, N. Y., for the name and address of the local Game Warden with jurisdiction. If the law has been violated the remedy can be easily had. NED ERRAM.

[illegible], Aug. 7, 1911.

INTERBORO INVITES CRITICISM

Gives Out Circulars in Subway Asking Suggestions from Passengers.

An invitation to passengers on subway or elevated lines, to criticise the service or to make suggestions for its improvement, has been issued by the Interborough, and circulars have been given out in the Subway bearing the invitation.

All lines, it says, are carrying passengers far in excess of capacity, and at times employes are compelled to work under trying conditions. It adds:

> While this company has always held its employes to a strict observance of its rules and regulations, it occasionally happens that some of these rules, especially those requiring courtesy to the public, are violated. We have, therefore organized a separate bureau where all kinds of complaints will be received, and in addition we will welcome any suggestions or criticisms from the public that will tend to increase the safety or improve the efficiency of the service.

It is asked that all complaints, criticisms, suggestions, be made to the Vice President and General Manager, 165 Broadway.

The station platform at Brooklyn Bridge were white with the circulars. Hundreds blew through the cars, and the suction of trains picked up others from the railway and carried them along in a swirl behind the cars.

It was also announced that to-day white duck uniforms will be donned by conductors, motormen, ticket choppers, and station agents. The Interborough has bought 4,000 suits and will allow each employe two free of charge. The cost of washing them will be borne by the corporation, fresh suits being supplied as often as necessary.

LOSES FIRE-ALARM CONTRACT

Mandamus Denied to Trenton Company, Whose Bid Was Lowest.

Supreme Court Justice Brady denied yesterday a motion for a mandamus asked for by the Trenton Foundry and Machinery Company to compel Fire Commissioner Johnson to award to them a contract for the installment of fire alarm boxes.

The applicants were the lowest bidders, but Commissioner Johnson refused to give them the contract, because a member of the firm, he alleged, had done some work for the department in an unsatisfactory manner. Mr. Johnson had asked the Board of Estimate to allow him to give the contract to a bidder whose figures were $715 greater than the applicant. The Board of Estimate refused his request and the contract was readvertised.

THE IRISH PLAYERS.

Mr. W. B. Yeats Says Their Plays Are Not Mystical or Obscure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 14 there is a sympathetic article upon the forthcoming visit of the Irish players to the United States. There is, however, a sentence which would lead to misunderstanding, and it may be to the practical injury to our enterprise. You imply that our plays are "poetical," "mystical," "subtly humorous," and "obscure." This impression has perhaps arisen from my being managing director of the theatre, and a poet, (Are not all poets supposed to be mystical and obscure?) The artisans, clerks, shop-boys, and shopgirls who crowd our pit and gallery, and have been the main support of our movement, for years, would not accept your impression. An intellectual movement in Ireland has to begin with the classes or the masses that it may win both in the end, and our work has begun among the masses. We are no dilettante theatre appealing to a few educated and leisured men and women. We have moved our audiences to riot, (Have we not been under police protection?) to enthusiasm, and to laughter, but we have never played to indifferent curiosity—that is, the "subtly humorous." Synge's intellect was subtle because it was profound, but his laughter was as riotous as that of Shakespeare or Molière or Aristophanes; and Lady Gregory's little comedies are at this moment being played very successfully by some of our players during their holidays to music hall audiences in England.

W. B. YEATS.

Abbey Theatre, Dublin, July 28, 1911.

DENIES TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Consul General Says Troops Are Merely Keeping Order in Albania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ottoman Consulate General at New York is authorized to oppose the most formal denial against the accusations which have been appearing for some time in some newspapers of this city, concerning the so-called atrocities which are said to have been perpetrated by the imperial troops against the rebels of Scutarie of Albania.

By quelling the rebellion the Imperial Government has only discharged, as any civilized State, the obligation which it has to re-establish order and to insure the tranquillity of all its people, of all religions.

The religious tolerance which is one of the fundamental bases of Islamism and the liberty of conscience guaranteed also by the Constitution of the empire set at naught these accusations, cast with an aim intentionally malignant against the imperial troops.

ARAM MOURAD SHAH-MIR,
Acting Consul General.

Ottoman Consulate General, 59 Pearl Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1911.

Censorship for Popular Songs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considering the good work which the Board of Censorship seemingly has done in improving moving pictures, it would almost appear essential to have a similar board to pass upon the popular songs which are being published to-day. Some of the popular songs which the children of to-day hear and sing would formerly be considered fit specimens for "smokers" and stag affairs. The evil feature is that they seem to be increasing constantly. Some steps should certainly be taken toward the elimination of these unwholesome songs and the mention of it in your columns should have some effect. C. K.

Long Island City, Aug. 7, 1911.

Moving Stairs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the egotistical beings "I. J. W." is the worst. He complains about people who use the moving stairs, and stand still during its progress upward. Why does he not, since he prefers to walk, himself use the stationary stairs, and leave the moving stairs to those who cannot mount without great difficulty, as in the case of those with heart trouble? If any one is doing the wrong thing it is himself. I wonder he has not been shoved to the bottom, and compelled to walk up again.

WOMAN WITH A HEART.

New York, Aug. 8, 1911.

HEIMWEH.

Down on the silver strand they sat,
The girl was dreamy, sad;
The man had other girls in sight
And didn't feel so bad.

She looked upon the waves which broke
In foamy whiteness there,
And sighed as though her fair, young life
Were filled with old age care.

"A penny for your thoughts," he cried,
"Though near or far they roam."
She sighed and said: "Those white-capped waves,
They make me think of foam."
And the stupid man
Thought that what ailed
The sad maiden was
Homesickness!

POWERS FOR MAYOR UNDER NEW CHARTER

Franchise Grants Which Now Rest in Board of Estimate Are Shifted to Him.

MADE SUPREME OVER ALL.

Renewals of Tunnel Franchises Which Are Now Definitely Provided for Would Be Subject to His Order.

In these days, when public attention is fixed on future subway building and the public ear is filled with the din of official strife engendered by the plans to give the city additional transit facilities, the daring innovations with reference to the franchise-granting power which the Cullen-Foley New York City Charter bill contains are bound to arouse no end of interest and comment.

Should the Charter bill now pending before the Legislature become law in its present form, the power of granting franchises on behalf of the city would virtually be shifted from the Board of Estimate to the Mayor. Under the existing charter that power rests with the Board of Estimate, subject to the Mayor's approval. The power of modifying or amending franchise grants rests with the Board of Estimate alone, as no clear provision is made in the present charter for veto right by the Mayor. Under the Cullen-Foley charter the right of granting, modifying, or amending franchise grants would be lodged in the Board of Estimate and the Mayor, not in the Board of Estimate subject to the Mayor's approval.

In Section 152 of the proposed new charter occurs this sentence with reference to the Mayor's power over franchises:

> The separate and additional approval of the Mayor (after the Board of Estimate, in which the Mayor casts three votes, has acted) shall be necessary to the validity of every franchise.

Critics of the proposed charter, fearful of placing this vast power in the hands of one man, point out that should this provision be enacted the Chief Executive of the city would have it in his power to veto not only new subway routes that may be proposed in the future—a power he already possesses under Section 5 of the Rapid Transit act—but also all contracts for construction, maintenance, equipment, or operation, as well as leases—powers which under Sections 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 of the Rapid Transit act are vested in the Board of Estimate alone.

As if to re-emphasize the intent of those who framed the present charter that the Mayor should be the supreme authority in all franchise grants, they have not rested content with the very direct provision in Section 152, which is part of the article dealing with franchises. Section 1,438, which is hidden away in one of the final chapters dealing with "Miscellaneous Provisions," contains a further provision that despite anything that may have been provided in the Rapid Transit act to the contrary the separate consent of the Mayor shall be necessary with regard to all matters which under the provisions of that act, or any amendment thereof, now require the consent of the Board of Estimate.

The procedure to be followed in the granting of franchises has been shortened and simplified in the Cullen-Foley Charter bill. The procedure prescribed in the present charter is this:

(I.) The contract and Board of Estimate resolution must be formulated and published, for twenty days in The City Record, and at least twice in two daily newspapers, at the proposed grantee's request.

(II.) A public hearing upon notice published ten days in The City Record, and at least twice in two daily newspapers, at the proposed grantee's expense.

(III.) An inquiry by the board as to the money value of the franchise, the result to be published at least ten days in The City Record, and at least twice in the same daily papers.

This procedure, provided for in Section 74 of the existing charter, has been changed so as to consist of these two steps in the order they follow:

(I.) A hearing on the petition for the franchise on notice published at least twice in The City Record, and at least twice in two daily newspapers at the petitioner's expense.

(II.) An inquiry by the Board of Estimate as to the money value of the franchise, the result whereof to be embodied in a proposed contract containing all terms and conditions, which contract and proposed resolution granting the franchise, with notice of hearing thereon, shall be published in full at least twice in The City Record, and the notice and a synopsis of the proposed contract shall be published at least twice, at the expense of the petitioner in the same daily papers.

The same section also provides that the proposed grant be embodied in a contract, "containing all of the terms and conditions and including provisions in detail as to rates, fares, and charges." The present Charter only provides that if any such terms have been made they must be included in the contract where the proposed new Charter makes it compulsory that they shall be included.

The Cullen-Foley Charter would require the Mayor's consent for the renewal of tunnel franchises. In the granting of original tunnel franchises these would be made "on the payment of a reasonable percentage of the gross receipts, from all purposes for which the tunnel is used," instead as under the present Charter as the payment of "at least 3 per cent. of the net profits over and above 5 per cent. of the cost of construction."

The proposed new Charter would lay existing franchises open to amendment or modification by the Board of Estimate with the approval of the Mayor "without limitation or restriction." No exception is made for franchises granted by the old Board of Rapid Transit Commission.

Under the proposed new Charter no franchises could be granted for more than twenty-five years, but such grants may provide for renewals not to aggregate more than twenty-five years. Exception is made for franchises granted under the Rapid Transit act, and it is, moreover, provided that the Board of Estimate with the approval of the Mayor may grant a tunnel franchise for fifty years with renewal privileges covering an aggregate of twenty-five years. Revaluation is provided for in all instances where renewals are granted.

Upon the termination of a franchise, under the Cullen-Foley Charter, all property to which it has reference on the streets or other public place shall become the property of the city without any compensation to the grantee. The present Charter—in Section 73—provides that the city may take such property without compensation.

The Cullen-Foley Charter creates the "revocable privilege"—in effect a form of franchise for short terms, terminable at will, which for some years past the Board of Estimate has sought to obtain power to grant by special act.

This is the sixth of a series of articles dealing with the proposed charter appearing daily in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

J. W. GATES DEAD; ILL FOR MONTHS IN PARIS

Efforts of the Best Medical Skill Fail to Save American Financier's Life.

DIRECTOR OF BIG CONCERNS

Was on the Board of Eight Railroad and Industrial Companies and a Powerful Influence in Others.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—John W. Gates, the American financier, died early this morning in the arms of his wife and son.

The end was peaceful and it seemed as though he was falling asleep. The usual restoratives failed in the last crisis.

Drs. Gros and Reeves were present at the bedside besides the members of the family.

His iron constitution and courageous resistance, backed by every resource of medical science, failed to save Mr. Gates. He had battled for weeks heroically with a disease of the kidneys, and when it was believed that he was almost sure to recover, contracted pneumonia. Several times he was reported to be at the point of death, but with the aid of powerful stimulants rallied.

The pneumonic and kidney troubles had ameliorated somewhat on Monday, but early Tuesday morning there was a recurrence of the congestion of the kidneys, which was followed by a further attack Tuesday noon. On Tuesday night Mr. Gates suffered a general relapse and gradually sank until death intervened.

His wife and his son, Charles G. Gates had been at the bedside almost constantly since Mr. Gates's illness was pronounced serious.

John W. Gates at the height of his activities in the stock market was perhaps the most spectacular figure that this generation of Wall Street has seen. Constitutionally a bull, it was in the floodtide of prosperity which followed the Spanish war, with the consequent great speculative opportunities both in the security markets and in industry that brought him his greatest successes. No one was more adroit at suddenly changing a position taken in the stock market, but it was as a bull that he made market history in Wall Street, and it was coincidentally with the ebb of the tide of expansion which had its spectacular climax in the panic of 1907 that Gates withdrew from his Stock Exchange partnership and announced his withdrawal from Wall Street.

At the time of his death he was on the Directorate of eight railroad and industrial corporations, but was a powerful voice in many more. Up to the very last he enlisted all of his energies in the development of the several large enterprises with which he was most closely identified, and worked with a persistency and closeness of attention which went a long way toward proving the sincerity of his statement that he was "through with the market." In these later years he had in fact merely gone back to the exercise of his acknowledged constructive genius, and was carrying out in the oil industry of the Southwest very much the same policies of aggressive manufacturing expansion which had put him at the head of the wire trade a score of years before.

It was business in connection with the Texas Company, his $50,000,000 rival of the Standard Oil Company, which took him abroad this Summer. When he went suddenly abroad after giving his testimony in the steel investigation before the Stanley Committee his mission was said primarily to be to close a deal with Sir Weetman Pearson for the refining at the Gates Texas plants of the products of the English company's Mexican oil fields.

John Warne Gates was born on a farm at Turner Junction, Ill., in 1855. His birthplace is now West Chicago. He began to show his business ability while still in his teens, and made his first speculative venture in a partnership in a thrashing machine, which netted him capital enough to buy the wood rights in a section of local timber. It was during this period and while he was still 19 that he married his wife, Dollora R. Baker of St. Charles, Ill.

The money earned from his thrashing machine partnership enabled young Gates to start a small hardware store in his native town, which gave him his entry into the wire business, through which he became one of the steel barons, enriched by the great boom in the steel trade which followed the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Gates was comparatively unknown in New York when he burst into the limelight of Wall Street at the beginning of the first setback of the steel boom in 1902. At that time, as President of the American Steel and Wire Company, he anticipated the slump in the steel trade by closing down twelve of his company's mills. About 6,000 men were thrown out of work, but this action, coming at a time when the speculative public was still loath to believe that any halt in the upward movement of the steel industry was possible, roused the markets to the realization of the overexpansion that had taken place and brought on a small panic, in which Gates and his market following were said to have cleaned up a small fortune. In the few years which followed that recession and on into the great bull market of 1905-1906 Gates made his greatest reputation as a bull leader.

It was primarily as a merchant that John W. Gates laid the foundations of his first fortune, and it was again as a merchant, after scarcely more than a decade as a sensational market speculator, that he closed his career. His venture as a hardware dealer at Turner Junction began with the cutting of the great cattle ranges of the Southwest, and he quickly saw that a fortune was to be made in wire fencing. He sold out his business and made an arrangement with Col. Isaac Elwood, who was the pioneer manufacturer of barbed wire. His deal with Elwood took him to Texas, where at the age of twenty-one, he had the exclusive rights to sell the new product in the greatest cattle country of the continent. It is related of his beginnings as a salesman that he made his first hit with the cattlemen by building a corral of barbed wire in the plaza of San Antonio, into which he turned twenty-five range steers. This practical exhibition of barbed wire's effectiveness in taming Texas cattle started a market which, in less than a month produced more orders than the Elwood plants could fill.

Mr. Gates then decided that the money was in the manufacturing end of the business and went back to Illinois. His first wire plant was started with a capital of $8,000, which built two machines. The organized barbed wire makers started after young Gates's new enterprise for patent infringements, but while the suits, which were eventually defeated, were pending, Mr. Gates moved his plant back and forth between Missouri and Illinois and avoided service. Even during the time while litigation was hanging over his head, Gates showed his genius for organization by increasing his capital to $20,000 under the title of J. W. Gates & Co., and making profits of $150,000 a year.

He then bought out his partners, and, in 1880, organized the Southern Wire Company, with a capital of $50,000. Two years later he had consolidated with William Edenborn, later a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, in forming a combination of wire manufacturers in the Braddock Wire Company. It built a $250,000 plant at Rankin, Penn., and this was the beginning of Mr. Gates's entry into the financial field.

His wire interests grew into the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, which was organized in 1898 with a capital of $4,000,000. Mr. Gates was the organizing genius of this enterprise, which made money from the start.

In 1895 he was able to invest nearly a million in the Illinois Steel Company, of which he became President, and, a few years later, received an enormous block of stock in the newly organized Federal Steel Company for his holdings in this concern. It was at about this time that Gates first made himself felt in the stock market.

He had organized the $24,000,000 American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois in 1897, and, at this time, saw the possibilities of a combination of the big steel interests of the country which later developed into the United States Steel Corporation. One of his first steps into the larger field of Wall Street was the organization of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey with a capital of $90,000,000. This and the Federal Steel Company, with $100,000,000 capitalization, were in the field in time to profit by the great steel boom which followed the Spanish-American war.

It was a period of rapid expansion and combinations were the order of the day. The public having seen the immense profits made in the lesser combinations were eager to buy stocks. Plant owners received almost anything they asked for their properties, and the promoters made millions at a rate which the country had never seen before. Gates in getting together the Federal Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company closed deals involving millions overnight and bought plants on telephone order. With Col. Elwood, his associate in the promotion, he is credited with having gotten together the combination which was to become the second largest subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation in little more than a week.

Of this period Mr. Gates had a good deal to tell before the Congressional Investigating Committee last month incidental to his examination in connection with the United States Steel Corporation. At the time his Consolidated Steel and Wire Company was in the field profits in woven wire were 50 per cent. Two-fifths of the plants he bought for the consolidation were shut down and dismantled. He testified that the United States Steel Corporation paid $46,800,000 in its preferred stock and $7,000,000 in its common stock for the $40,000,000 stock of the American Wire Company.

John W. Gates was not taken into the Directorate of the United States Steel Corporation. He was opposed by J. P. Morgan, it is said. Whether the story of Morgan's opposition is true or not, there have not been lacking in the succeeding years many evidences of Mr. Gates's willingness to come to issue with the banker. One of the first market fights in which the bull leader showed his generalship as well as the extent of his resources came almost immediately after the flotation of the Steel Corporation. Gates had by this time acquired a Nation-wide reputation as a market operator, but older figures in the Street had not learned to take account of his boldness. His successes had made money for a large following, and with their help he went heavily into Louisville & Nashville, then dominated by the Belmont interests. The stock rose from around par to 150, and the movement was looked upon as purely speculative.

The news to which the Street awoke one morning that "the Gates crowd" had control of Louisville & Nashville was received with genuine astonishment. He visited J. P. Morgan's office, and announcement quickly followed that the banker had found a customer for Gates's controlling interest in Louisville & Nashville.

The later campaigns of the "Gates crowd" in Wall Street centred around the bull movement which began after a brief recession in the steel trade in 1903-04. Harris, Gates & Co., and later C. G. Gates & Co., in which the leader's son, Charles G. Gates, was the senior member, became perhaps the largest speculative house in the Street. The "House of the Twelve Partners," as C. G. Gates & Co. came to be nicknamed in the Street, was credited with carrying as much as $125,000,000 of stocks on margin in big market movements.

It was during this period that John W. Gates, in association with Grant B. Schley, E. J. Berwind, L. C. Hanna, Charles S. Guthrie, and a number of others, acquired 200,000 shares of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The same interests owned control of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and steps were taken for a merger of the two companies. It was current report at the time that it was John W. Gates's intention to gather in a number of the independent steel companies with these concerns as a nucleus and form a rival to the "Steel Trust." The history of the failure of the plans of the Gates syndicate in Tennessee Coal and Iron and the purchase of that company during the panic has been told from several points of view to the Stanley Congressional Committee now conducting an investigation of the United States Steel Corporation.

One of the last things John W. Gates did in this country before he started on his last trip abroad was to unbosom himself before the Special Committee of Inquiry of what he believed were truths of the deal by which the syndicate was relieved of its topheavy holdings. He was never an unwilling witness, but, although he seemed to enjoy the chance of his day in court, he would not answer some questions because he said they did not look fair to some of the men whom the committee could just as well call as witnesses. He impressed observers as striving to deal fairly by his financial confreres, the committee, and the public.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company remained in the hands of Mr. Gates and his friends. Significantly, perhaps, it was this concern which a few weeks ago broke away from the solid ranks of the other producers and started price cutting in the somewhat restricted range of its products, a move which was in direct opposition to the standpat policy of the United States Steel Corporation. The Republic Iron and Steel Company it was, too, which was given the credit or blame for starting the price cutting which followed early in 1909 a long period of stiff resistance on the part of the Steel Corporation and the independents alike to the demands of the consumers for lower prices during the business recession which followed the panic.

Because of the well-known market feuds of John W. Gates and his supposedly equally well-known position in the market on the eve of the panic, the rumors which became current early in 1907 that the House of the Twelve Partners was to be dissolved were taken as an indication that his enemies had taken the Gates scalp at last. He had been one of the most hopeful of the bulls in the Winter of 1906-7, and when the heavy declines in the stock market occurred in the first months of the panic year the Street was willing to believe that Gates had been financially crippled.

When the announcement of the dissolution of the firm finally came, Charles G. Gates put out this statement, which did not tend to discredit the theory that the old bull leader had at last been a heavy loser. "Father and I will retire from active Wall Street business for a year or so and give more or less attention to our various outside interests."

During the height of the bull market of the Winter the Gateses, father and son, had leased the shooting rights on the French estate of the Marquis de Beauvois, at Sandricourt. As soon as the firm's affairs permitted John W. Gates and his son went to France, and they did not come home from abroad until the panic had burst in full force in the Spring. Before he left for Europe John W. Gates denied with his customary emphasis the stories that he had gone broke. Later developments have proved that he left the Street with at least a fairly large fortune, and it was not long after the dissolution of his Stock Exchange firm that the story came to be believed in Wall Street that Gates had turned to the bear side during the Winter and that during the "silent panic" of March the banks were carrying for him millions of free cash.

During the four years which have elapsed the properties with which John W. Gates was identified have grown phenomenally. The Texas Company, which was the outgrowth of a venture made only a decade ago in the oil fields then dominated by the Standard Oil Company, has grown from a $2,000,000 concern to one with a capital of $50,000,000. In the same period the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which a half dozen years before was not considered worth including in the United States Steel Corporation then forming, has become one of the leading independent manufactures of iron and steel. Port Arthur, Tex., which was a dream of a railroad promoter when Mr. Gates first appeared in Wall Street, is now one of the leading ports of the Gulf, and John W. Gates has been its upbuilder. He was the dominant factor in practically all of the industries of the town, was its largest real estate owner and was, as well, the principal owner of the Kansas City Southern, the successor of the Kansas, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, which was the first reason for Port Arthur's existence.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

ANNA KAECER, died July 30, 1911; left $5,000 personalty; $3,000 to Frank Tueck and $2,500 to Emil Kaecer.

MARGARET SKELLY, died July 31, 1911; left $2,000 personalty to Margaret Butledge.

ALBERT BAUMAN, died July 6, 1911; left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty, to be devided equally among his children, Hannah Bauman, Emil Bauman, Bernard Bauman, Regineo Holzanhauser, George Butler, and Leo Bauman.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, died Aug. 1, 1911; left $5,000 personalty to his son, William C. Smith, Jr.

MIGUEL A. MARTENEZ, died July 30, 1911; left more than $10,000 personalty; $10,000 to Adriano Treporte de Argona, $10,000 to Isolmay Treporte Martenez, $10,000 to Cledomira Treporte Martenez, $6,000 to Juan Vital de Cause; $6,000 to Dolores Vital de Portasiani, $1,000 to Carmen Alab de Banos, all of Spain; $10,000 to Ricardo Pasos Martenez, and residue to Ramino Treporte Martenez.

MARY A. LOWE, died July 11, 1911; left $10,000 personalty; $1,000 to Ruth Y. Sternerth, $1,000, to Clara Ferguson, and the residue to be divided equally between Mary L. Van Swan and Graham L. Van Swan, both of 600 West 139th Street.

ABRAHAM COHEN; left $8,000 in trust for his grandson, Leonard Manheim, and $500 in trust for his daughter, Hattie Cohen.

MARY FRANCES McGOWAN, died July 18, 1911; left $500 personalty to her son, Patrick McGowan of Glens Falls, N. Y.

EMMA L. CAMPBELL; left part of her estate to her nephew, Alonzo N. Smith, and the residue to her daughter, Anne Wardell Bauer, and residue to her son, Thomas A. Campbell.

BROTHER AND SISTER GET SHEPARD ESTATE

Will, Filed for Probate, Gives Income of Most to Charles S. Shepard and Agnes S. Hewitt.

WANTS THEM TO SPEND IT

Nephews, Nieces, Employes and Friends Remembered—Total Estate Said to Amount to Nearly $2,000,000.

The will of Edward M. Shepard, who died recently in his Summer home at Lake George, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. It covers twenty-seven pages, and the wording of the bequests is made with Mr. Shepard's characteristic carefulness. No indication of the value of the estate is given, but it is understood that it is close to $2,000,000.

The chief beneficiaries of the will are Charles S. Shepard and Mrs. Agnes S. Hewitt, brother and sister of the testator. Erlowest, Mr. Shepard's Lake George place, goes to his sister, while her brother receives the Paine farm and $25,000, which sum the testator says should equalize the gifts. The farm adjoins the country home. The dairy farm and poultry farm which formed part of Mr. Shepard's holdings at Lake George, will be shared jointly by brother and sister. They are to receive also the income from the residue estate after other bequests are paid.

Mr. Shepard gives instructions as to how his estate shall be disposed of, although he frequently states that his wishes are not to be considered as positive instructions. One paragraph says:

> It is not my wish (but this is not a direction) that either my sister or brother or sister-in-law shall accumulate any substantial part of the income from principal which he or she shall enjoy under this will. The incomes are meant chiefly for their immediate and personal use and enjoyment and disposition and not to accumulate for their old age or for others.

Other beneficiaries include Mr. Shepard's nephews and nieces, employes, and friends. Holy Trinity Church of Brooklyn receives $5,000 and St. James Church at Lake George, which Mr. Shepard attended, gets $1,000 to pay the mortgage on its building.

Other bequests are Dr. Frederick A. Savage, a cousin, the income of $2,000; the Rev. Edwin T. Hiscox, $5,000; Rebecca Colwell, friend, $1,000; Francis Risk, friend, $1,000; Henry F. Chapman, friend, $500; Asher B. Morse, $1,500; his employes, Smith H. Wood and Charles H. Forsell, get $1,000 each, and Sarah Donnelly and Ellen Gilroy, $500 each, with $50 extra for each year they were in his employ. P. C. Savage, Mr. Shepard's Secretary, receives $5,000, and Leon G. Godley, $1,500. The last two named bequests were in a codicil drawn July 6, 1911.

Agnes S. Hewitt, Mr. Shepard's sister, and Alice H. Shepard, his sister-in-law, receive $5,000 each outright; $1,000 is given to each his nieces, who have not married at the time of his death. Edward Shepard Hewitt, his nephew, is given $1,000. A trust fund of $10,000 is created for Lawrence H. Shepard, a nephew, and Lucy H. Leffingwell, Theresa Hewitt, and Edna Shepard, nieces, to be held for them by the Brooklyn Trust Company, which is appointed trustee for the residual estate. This is to be divided into equal parts for his brother and sister. At their deaths, the residue will go to nieces and nephews of Mr. Shepard. Charles S. Shepard and Agnes S. Hewitt receive Mr. Shepard's Brooklyn home, 44 Pierrepont Street, with all his personal effects.

The will was executed on March 10, 1908, and was presented for probate by William Mason Smith of 128 Broadway, Manhattan. The executors are Agnes S. Hewitt, Charles S. Shepard, Edward Shepard Hewitt, and Russell C. Leffingwell. Mr. Shepard directs that his brother succeed him as patron in the American Museum of Natural History.

McCombs Gets Place Shepard Held.

Mayor Gaynor appointed yesterday William F. McCombs, Jr., a lawyer of 96 Broadway, a Trustee of the College of the City of New York to succeed the late Edward M. Shepard. Mr. McCombs was graduated at Princeton in 1898 and afterward from the Harvard Law School. He is a friend of John H. Finley of the City College, and was recommended for appointment by Gov. Wilson of New Jersey. He is 36 years old.

NEARLY $200,000 TO CHARITY.

Roman Catholic Institutions Chief Beneficiaries of John Curley's Will.

Hospitals and charitable institutions in Brooklyn will receive the bulk of the estate of John Curley, a carriage manufacturer in that borough for many years, who died on July 30 last in Austria. His will, giving his fortune to charity, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. The estate is estimated at $200,000.

Mr. Curley was 70 years old, and a bachelor. In his lifetime he was known for his philanthropy. The chief beneficiaries of his will are Roman Catholic institutions, Mr. Curley having been of that faith. There are sixty-three bequests, and fifty of these are to charitable institutions.

Some of the bequests are: Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, in Brooklyn, $15,000 Hospital of the Holy Family, on Dean Street, $5,000; St. Mary's Hospital, $5,000, to maintain a free bed to be named in memory of Jane Shipman, sister of the deceased; St. Catherine's Hospital, $10,000, to found two beds in memory of the testator and his father; the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, $3,000 in trust, to educate young men for the priesthood; St. Malachy's Home, $2,500; the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, $2,500; Home for the Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, $2,500; Seney Hospital, Brooklyn Hospital, Long Island College Hospital, and several other institutions each receive $1,000.

Mr. Curley left $5,000 to John Shipman, a nephew, who is believed to be in Texas, but whom Mr. Curley says he has not seen or heard from in many years. The testator retired from the carriage business fifteen years ago. He lived at the St. George Hotel, on Brooklyn Heights.

Prince Poniatowski's Wife Not Dead.

Prince Admiral Poniatowski, in a cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES, calls attention to a report received in New York last week that his wife, the Princess, who was Miss Sperry of Stockton, Cal., had died in Paris. This was a mistake. It was the Princess Poniatowska, distant relative of Prince Andre, who died and to whose death the press reports from Paris referred.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ehlermann, Jr., (Miss Helen Hotchkiss,) have taken a small estate at Greenwich, Conn., where they will go to live about the end of August.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron motored in from Southampton, L. I., and are staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Henry T. Sloane sails for Europe to-day to join his daughter, Miss Emily Sloane, in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary will leave Europe for New York on Sept. 9.

Samuel Lewisohn has left Portsmouth, N. H., where he arrived after his cruise along the coast of Nova Scotia and Maine, and has gone to Prospect Place, the camp of his father, Adolph Lewisohn, on Upper Saranac Lake.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and her son are now touring Russia in their trip around the world. After visiting her daughter, the Countess Pierre de Viel Castel, in Paris, Mrs. Ripley will return to New York in November.

Among those sailing to-day from England on the Olympic are J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, E. C. Wilmerding, A. Eugene Gallatin, and Mrs. George R. Sheldon and her daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Sheldon-Fuller.

CAMOYS TO VISIT FIANCEE.

Sails Soon from London to Newport—Miss Sherman Congratulated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Miss Mildred Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, was overwhelmed with congratulations to-day upon the announcement of her engagement to Lord Camoys of England, who is shortly sailing from London for Newport. Floral tributes were left at Miss Sherman's home by many of the Summer residents.

Cablegrams and telegrams of congratulations were also delivered to Miss Sherman.

Col. Astor May Wed Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick entertained a dinner company this evening for Col. John Jacob Astor and his fiancée, Miss Madeleine Force of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gilespie are giving a luncheon next Saturday for Miss Force and Col. Astor. Newport's Summer residents are of the opinion that the wedding will be held here the latter part of September.

REV. THOMAS P. HUGHES DEAD

Missionary for 20 Years and Former Associate Editor of The Churchman.

The Rev. Thomas Patrick Hughes, an Episcopal clergyman, missionary, and author of books on religious subjects, died yesterday at his home in Kings Park, L. I.

Mr. Hughes was born in Ludlow, England, in 1838. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge for the ministry and was ordained by the Bishop of London in 1864. He went to Afghanistan the following year and remained for twenty years as a missionary, serving as a Chaplain at Peshawar, the base of operations during the Afghan War.

In 1885 Mr. Hughes came to America as the rector of a church in Lebanon Springs, N. Y. He came to this city in 1888, and was for fourteen years the rector of St. Sepulchre's Church, serving, also, for short periods as associate rector of All Souls' Church and Epiphany Church, Brooklyn.

In the meantime Mr. Hughes was engaged in religious journalism. He was an associate editor of The Churchman from 1890 to 1896 and the editor of Sunday Reading for a short time. He was at other times on the staffs of The Literary Digest and The Commercial Advertiser, (now The Globe.) He was the author of a number of books on Mohammedanism and of the English Government textbooks on the Afghan language. In this country the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws were given to him by American universities.

Mlle. Minar, Pantomimist, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—Mlle. Mina Minar, Parisian pantomimist and dancer, died here to-day of ptomaine poisoning. She was attacked by the malady a week ago last night. She managed to go partly through her rôle, but could not do her Apache dance. She appeared to be recovering, but two days ago relapsed and her husband, G. Molasso of New York, was notified. He is on his way out here, but will not arrive until Saturday. Mlle. Minar was recently married.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

THE MALL, CENTRAL PARK.

At 8 P. M.

Frans Kaltenborn's Orchestra.

Wagner Request Programme.

PART I.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Overture—"Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Opera first performed at Munich June 21, 1868.

Wotan's Farewell, "Die Walkuere" ... Wagner
The first drama and second evening of "The Ring of the Nibelung," first performed in series form at Baireuth, Aug. 14, 1876.

"Walkuere." "Siegfried" ..... Wagner
The second drama and third evening of "The Ring of the Nibelung," first performed in series form at Baireuth, Aug. 15, 1876.

"Siegfried's Rhine Journey," "Funeral March," "Die Gotterdaemmerung" ..... Wagner
The third drama and fourth evening of "The Ring of the Nibelung," first performed in series form at Baireuth, Aug. 16, 1876.

Violin Solo, "Walter's Prize Song," "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Frans Kaltenborn.

PART II.

Overture—"Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Waltz—"Sounds from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
Romance—"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," "Samson et Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens
Ballet Music—"Feramors" ..... Rubinstein
1. Dance of the Bayaderes No. 1.
2. Torch Dance of the Brides of Kashmir.
3. Wedding Procession.

"America."

BRYANT PARK.

Vincent Rosati's Naval Reserve Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March from Opera "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture—"Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Waltz—"Sounds from Erin" ..... Bennet
Selections from Opera "Carmen" ..... Biset
Medley Overture ..... Schuls

PART II.

Serio-comique ..... Chambers
Sextette from Opera "Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... Donizetti
American Patrol ..... Meacham
Selection from Opera "Faust" ..... Gounod
Two Step, "Jimmy Valentine" ..... Edwards

"America."

ABINGDON SQUARE PARK AT 8 P. M.

Usher's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "The Aviator" ..... Cruger
Overture "Light Cavalry" ..... Supps
Concerdt waltz, "Symposia" ..... Bendix
Selection, "The Sunny South" ..... Lampe
Spanish Bolero, "A Fete in Madrid" ..... Arditi

PART II.

Grand selection, "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
An Ethiopian episode, "The Darkie's Jubilee" ..... Turner
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Medley overture, "Broadway Echoes" ..... Williams
Pilgrims' Chorus, from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Finale, "In the Land of Harmony" ..... Snyder

"America."

MULBERRY BEND PARK AT 8 P. M.

Charles Paul Eller's Band.

PART I.

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March, "The Thoroughbred" ..... Engleman
Overture, "Masaniello" ..... Auber
Waltz, "Spring Maid" ..... Reinhardt
Romance, "Tale of Two Hearts" ..... Roberts
Selection, "Naughty Marietta" ..... Herbert

PART II.

Love Dance from "Madame Sherry" ..... Hoschna
Medley, "American and European Hits" on popular airs.
Japanese Intermezzo, "Hanako" ..... Aletter
Selection, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Finale, "School Comrades" ..... Engleman

"America."

TOTTENVILLE, RICHMOND BOROUGH, AT 8 P. M.

F. L. Hadkin's Band.

PART I.

"America."

Two-step, "Yale Varsity" ..... Johnson
Overture, "Mignonette" ..... Newman
Song, "Sweetest Story Ever Told" ..... Stutt
Valse, "La Serenata" ..... Jacobi
Selections from "The Pink Lady" ..... Caryll

PART II.

Selections from "Faust" ..... C. Gounod
Indian Intermezzo, "Silver Bell" ..... Wheeler
Selections from "The Prince of Pilsen" ..... Luders
Gavotte, "Captivating" ..... Ogden
March, "Robin Hood" ..... Ogden

"Star-Spangled Banner."

WEDS IN HASTE TO SEE DYING MOTHER

Edward Trumbull, Artist, and Miss Dreier of Brooklyn Hurry Ceremony on Receipt of Wire.

ABANDON CHURCH WEDDING

Bridegroom Leaves Bride to Go to Mother in Detroit—Mrs. Trumbull Prominent in Settlement Work.

The wedding of Miss Katherine S. Dreier of Brooklyn to Edward Trumbull, an artist, which was to have been celebrated at 5:30 this afternoon in the German Church, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock at the home of the bride, 6 Montague Terrace. The wedding was hastened on account of the dangerous illness of the bridegroom's mother in Detroit, Mich.

Preparations were about completed yesterday for the church wedding and the reception when Mr. TrumbuH received a telegram from Detroit telling of his mother's sudden illness. Later he conversed with the family physician over the long-distance telephone between Brooklyn and Detroit, and was told that if he wished to see his mother alive he must come with all haste possible.

It was decided then to have the marriage ceremony performed without delay. The bride's relatives were summoned, also Miss Caroline Smith, who is the bridegroom's aunt and his only near relative in New York. The ceremony then took place, the Rev. Raymond Robins, the bride's brother-in-law, officiating.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Trumbull bade his bride good-bye and hurried to the railway station in time to catch the 5 o'clock train for Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Trumbull expect to spend their honeymoon in Europe and will probably pass part of next Winter in London. Upon their return they will reside in this city. It was said last night at the home of the bride that no plans would be announced for the present, everything depending now upon the outcome of the illness of the bridegroom's mother.

The bride is socially prominent here and is a sister of Mary Dreier, President of the Woman's Trades Union League in Manhattan. Mr. Trumbull is an artist and has lived in London for some time. His bride was one of his pupils.

Both Mrs. Trumbull and her sister have devoted much time to the betterment of the conditions for working women. Mrs. Raymond Robins, another sister, has also taken lead in that work in Chicago. Her husband, who performed the ceremony, is a brother of Elizabeth Robins, the novelist. She is National President of the Woman's Trades Union League of which Miss Mary Dreier is local President. Mrs. Trumbull has given much of her time to the Italian colony in South Brooklyn. Their father made his fortune in the iron business. He and his wife died years ago.

VICTIM OF SAGE BOMB DEAD.

W. R. Laidlaw, Severely Injured, Sued Financier for Using Him as Shield.

At the Home for Incurables, Third Avenue and 183d Street, the Bronx, died on Monday morning William R. Laidlaw, who almost twenty years ago stood beside Russell Sage when a madman hurled ten pounds of dynamite to the floor of Sage's office. The explosion killed the dynamiter and a clerk in the office named Norton and so severely injured Laidlaw that he never recovered. Sage was not hurt. Laidlaw maintained all his life that the financier had drawn him in the way of the bomb and that his body had been the shield that preserved Sage's life.

He brought suit against Sage for $50,000, in which some of the most noted lawyers in the country were interested. The first time the suit was dismissed on a technicality; the second trial Laidlaw got a judgment for $25,000; the third was a mistrial; on the fourth he was awarded $43,000, which was finally denied on another technicality. With the death of Russell Sage, in 1906, the case was ended. Laidlaw never received a cent, and for many years had been dependent on his sisters for support. He leaves a widow and a son.

Municipal Judge George Fielder.

Municipal Judge George Fielder died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, 26 Kenmore Place, Flatbush, from a complication of lung and heart troubles. United States Judge Thomas I. Chatfield and Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, old friends and neighbors of Judge Fielder, were with him when he died. Two serious attacks of pneumonia had weakened Judge Fielder's lungs and heart. A month ago he visited the camp of Mr. Kracke in Maine, and on his return two weeks ago became ill. Judge Fielder was born in Princeton, N. J., Dec. 14, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1881 was graduated from Rutgers College. He studied law at Columbia University and on graduating began practice in Manhattan. Judge Fielder is survived by his widow, Mrs. Laura Snedeker Fielder, and a daughter, Elise, 10 years old.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, author and writer, died Monday night at her home in Tuckahoe, N. Y., at the age of 78 years. She was born at Strong, Me., Oct. 9, 1832. In 1859 she wrote her famous poem, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother."

Obituary Notes.

HENRY VAN WYCK FLEET, a prominent citizen of Oyster Bay, L. I., and for many years a friend of the Roosevelt family there, was found dead in bed at his home yesterday morning. He owned much real estate in the village and was a Trustee of the Cove School. He was a cousin of ex-Mayor Van Wyck.

WILLIAM H. LANE of Flushing, N. Y., for many years Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died yesterday at his Summer home in Narragansett Pier, R. I. He was born in Charleston, S. C., sixty-six years ago.

Miss ISABEL GRAHAM ALLEN WHITING, for many years active in church and charitable work, died on Sunday in her apartments in the Hotel Gerard. She was born in Great Barrington, Mass., eighty years ago.

JAMES FITZGERALD, a prominent Democratic politician in Brooklyn, was found dead at his home on Monday morning. It is thought that he was overcome by gas while looking for a leak in the pipes. Mr. Fitzgerald was an active member of the Jefferson Club, and was at one time Supervisor of the Twenty-fifth Ward, now the Fifth Assembly District. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. CLARA HERIOT, wife of Gen. Edgar L. Heriot of the Confederate Army, is dead in Berkeley, Cal., aged 86 years. Mrs. Heriot went to California with her husband, who was prominent in the campaigns in Texas, at the close of the civil war. Gen. Heriot was prominently engaged as an engineer in early Southern Pacific construction work.

JAMES S. SHEA, a real estate broker of this city, died on Monday at his home, 177 West Eighty-third Street. His business office was at 491 Amsterdam Avenue.

MARGARET KANAGA McCOY, wife of Daniel B. McCoy, a former Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, died yesterday at her home, 75 South Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y. The direct cause of her death was apoplexy. Besides her husband, two sons, William K., of Hackensack, N. J., and Chauncey I., of Yonkers, survive her.

BRENTANO'S SPECIAL SALE

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Great Price Reductions During August

Catalogues Free

5th Avenue & 27th Street

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Died.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 1, Francis C. Adams. Funeral private.

ATTERBURY.—At Bennington, Vt., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1911, the Rev. William Wallace Atterbury, D. D. Funeral services at the Brick Church Chapel, 37th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday morning at 9:30.

BRONSON.—Suddenly, on Aug. 7, 1911, at her residence, at Philadelphia, Alice H. Bronson, widow of William White Bronson. Funeral at St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Thursday, at 12:30 P. M.

FIELDER.—George Batchelder, suddenly, at his residence, 20 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, on Aug. 8, 1911, aged 51 years. Funeral services Friday, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M.

FLEET.—Suddenly, at Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 8, Samuel V. W. Fleet, in his 90th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLMORE.—Henry Van Kleeck, suddenly, Aug. 6, husband of Maria McIlvaine and son of Quincy and Margaret Gillmore. Funeral West Point, New York, Wednesday, Aug. 9th, at 2 o'clock.

HOWELL.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at her residence, 72 Brooke St., London, Kate Van Liew, wife of Frederick Hunting Howell.

HUGHES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at his residence, Meadow Glen, near Kings Park, L. I., the Rev. Thomas Patrick Hughes, D. D., in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, Pearsall Bradhurst Jackson, Jr., infant son of Pearsall Bradhurst Jackson and Nathalie L'Hommedieu Jackson.

JANDON.—At his residence, Perth Amboy, N. J., Aug. 7, William Bainbridge Jandon, son of the late Ashbel G. and Lucy Bainbridge Jandon, in the 76th year of his age. Services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, Friday, Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, Monday, Aug. 7, at her late residence, 104 West 70th St., New York, Emma Augusta, wife of Coulthar I Kissam and daughter of the late Thomas and Margaretta D. Fessenden. Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 9, at St. Stephen's Church, 128 West 69th St., New York, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

MALONE.—On Aug. 8, Patrick A., son of the late Roger and Ann Malone of Albany and brother of Mrs. M. J. Moore. Funeral from his late residence, 958 Fox St., Thursday, Aug. 10, thence to Church of St. John Chrysostom, 156 Av. and 157th St. Requiem mass 8:30 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Friends and relatives invited to attend. Albany papers please copy.

McCOY.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Aug. 8, 1911, at 9:45 A. M., Margaret Kanaga McCoy, beloved wife of Daniel B. McCoy. Funeral service at her late residence, 75 North Broadway, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment private.

McNULTY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Again Under Heavy Selling, Then Recover Sharply.

LONDON BUYS STOCKS HERE

Favorable Report on Stocks of Copper—Government Crop Report Is Due To-day.

Preceding a renewal of very heavy selling early in the afternoon the stock market yesterday was relatively narrow with irregular changes. Opening prices in some instances showed a little further improvement, the London market having quoted generally higher prices for our stocks after the three-day holiday in that market. For the resumption of the selling which shortly after noon started the active stocks on a decline which was not checked until it had run in excess of 2 points in a number of the leading issues, and in Canadian Pacific, which was the weakest of the active stocks, to 5½ points, no specific explanation was forthcoming yesterday. It was generally believed that renewed operations by one or more bear groups which were active in last week's market was a contributing factor, though indications were not lacking that further liquidation such as was mainly responsible for the decline last week was in progress. When the market again turned upward in the final hour of trading the recovery was made quite easily, though the volume of trading diminished as prices improved. In several of the principal stocks, notably United States Steel, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison, the late recovery reduced the net loss for the day to fractions, but a number of stocks ended with losses in excess of a point. Canadian Pacific's net decline was 2⅞ points and Wisconsin Central, one of its subsidiaries, closed at a net decline of 3⅝. Canadian Pacific had been left in a somewhat isolated position and yielded quickly under the heavy selling to which it was subjected yesterday. An indication of the generally stronger position of the market as compared with a week ago was found in the fact that following the decline which set in early in the afternoon, prices recovered sooner and more rapidly than at any time during the early stages of the selling movement which assumed large proportions last week.

More was heard yesterday of the possibility of wage controversies on the Western railroads with an apparent determination on the part of the managements of those lines to try out the question of further increases rather than yield complacently to demands which would add to the already heavy operating expenses of the country's railroads. There was new discussion, too, of the probable outcome of the Congressional investigation of the Steel Corporation, but in all probability neither of these two matters nor others which were drawn to the attention of the financial community yesterday were directly responsible for the renewal of weakness on the Stock Exchange. As a matter of fact, taking one element with another, the balance yesterday was rather in favor of than against the market. Both wheat and cotton reacted. The weekly weather summary was in the main favorable and the monthly copper statement showed a gratifying reduction in the stocks of copper in the hands of producers. The decrease of 19,695,000 pounds, it is true, was due in large part to a reduction in output, but an increase in exports partly made up for a decline last month in the domestic consumption of the metal. It was suggested, too, that a good deal of selling yesterday was prompted by the expectation of a poor showing in to-day's crop report, but the day brought no new light on the crop situation as a whole and the reaction in wheat militated against the assumption that to-day's report would be any worse than has heretofore been expected. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the Government's report failed to bear out entirely the rather low estimates of condition which have been current during the last few days.

A substantial amount of buying for foreign account was noted in this market yesterday and this absorption of some of the leading issues was a factor in checking the downward course of the market. The recovery of 1⅜ points from the low price of the day in Amalgamated Copper which was helped by the favorable showing made in the Copper Producers' report presents intself as an illustration of the greater ease with which prices now respond to favorable influences after the decline which was brought about by last week's selling. The generally recognized improvement in the steel trade was also helpful in bringing about the advance in United States Steel from the day's low price of 73½ to 74⅞. Trading during the final hour, when prices were moving upward after the severe break, amounted to about 180,000 shares compared with something over 200,000 shares, between 1 o'clock and 2, when the heaviest selling was encountered.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2⅜ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3⅜@3½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@3¾ per cent. for October and November maturities, and 4@4¼ per cent. for January and February maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2⅝ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3 per cent., up ¼ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $388,516,995; balances, $14,968,829; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $127,934.

The local banks have lost $929,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8630; demand, $4.8605.
Paris—Cable, $5.19⅜ less 1-64; check, $5.19⅝ less 5-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95 plus 1-64; check, 94 15-16 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.19⅜; check, $5.19⅝ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.24; check, 40.22.
Belgium—Cable, $5.20⅛ less 1-16; check, $5.21⅛.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8370; ninety days, $4.8240.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83½; ninety days, $4.82¼.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, $5.22½ plus 1-16; ninety days, $5.22¼ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.22½; ninety days, $5.23⅛.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94⅜.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94⅛ plus 1-32.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; St. Paul, 60c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅛d lower in London at 24 1-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c lower at 52⅛. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales Aug. 8, 1911 710,795
From Jan. 1, 1911 62,656,908
Same period last year 114,974,113

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22⅝	23¼	600	Allis-Chalmers pf	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
64¼	64¾	14,110	Amalgamated Copper	64⅝	64⅞	62⅞	64¼	— ⅜
56	57	500	Am. Agricul Chem	56½	56½	56	56	—2
51⅛	51½	4,550	Am. Beet Sugar	52½	52½	49¼	51⅛	— ¾
97	99	10	Am. Beet Sugar pf	97	97	97	97	...
130¼	123¼	100	Am. Brake S. & Fy. pf	133	133	133	133	+1½
10	10¼	300	Am. Can	10⅞	10⅞	10	10¼	...
84½	84⅞	1,723	Am. Can pf	85	85½	84½	84⅝	— ½
53⅝	54	700	Am. Car & Foundry	54	54	53⅝	53½	— ½
116½	117⅜	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	117	117	117	117	— ½
54	54¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¾
20	21	200	Am. Ice Securities	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
10	11	100	Am. Linseed	10½	10½	10½	10½	—1
37⅛	38½	750	Am. Locomotive	38⅛	38⅛	37½	38	— ½
39½	42	100	Am. Malt pf	39	39	39	39	+ ¾
73⅝	73⅞	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75	75	72⅝	73⅞	—1
105	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ⅜
115½	117	500	Am. Sugar Refining	116	116	115⅜	115⅝	—1½
135	135½	1,750	Am. Tel. & Tel	135¼	135¼	134½	135¼	— ½
...	...	3,800	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	6⅛	6⅞	6 1-32	6 3-32	—1-32
92½	94	500	Am. Tobacco pf	93½	93¾	93	93	—1½
29¼	31½	300	Am. Woolen	30	30	30	30	—1½
27	29	200	Am. Writing Paper pf	28	28	28	28	—1
36⅜	37½	300	Anaconda Copper Co	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	...
108⅜	109	19,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	109⅜	109⅝	107¼	108⅜	— ⅜
102⅜	103½	240	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅞	103	103	+ ⅛
126	127⅝	625	Atlantic Coast Line	128	128	125	126	—2
103⅜	104	810	Baltimore & Ohio	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	— ½
...	...	35	Bank of Commerce	210	210	206	206	...
32½	33½	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	33	33	32	33	+ ⅞
60½	63	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	61½	61½	61	61	...
76⅞	77¼	5,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	78⅜	78⅝	76⅞	76⅞	—1⅝
139	140	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	140	140	140	140	...
240½	241	17,400	Canadian Pacific	243	243	238¼	240⅝	—2⅞
27	27½	600	Central Leather Co	27½	27½	27	27½	...
270	275	100	Central R. R. of N. J	275	275	275	275	—5
77⅝	77¾	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	75½	78½	76½	77¾	— ¾
23	30	150	Chicago & Alton	25	25	25	25	—5
21	21¼	400	Chicago Gt. Western	21⅞	21½	21	21	...
122¾	122⅞	15,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	124¼	124½	121⅞	122⅛	—1⅝
149	152	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	152	152	152	152	—1
142	142½	1,200	Chi. & Northwestern	148	148	142	142	—1½
...	...	950	Chino Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ¼
54	57	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	55	55	55	55	—1
30¼	30½	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	30	30	— ⅛
51½	52	850	Colorado & Southern	53	53	52	52	—2
75	80	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	75	75	75	75	...
...	...	100	Consolidation Coal	101	101	101	101	...
140¼	141	1,500	Consolidated Gas	141⅝	141⅝	140	140¼	—1¼
13½	13¾	100	Corn Products Ref	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	...
80½	81	415	Corn Products Ref. pf	79⅝	80⅛	79⅝	80⅛	+1
167½	168½	100	Delaware & Hudson	167	167	167	167	...
26⅝	27¼	300	Denver & Rio Grande	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
56	56½	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
32⅞	33½	650	Distillers' Securities	33	33¼	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
10	11	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	32⅞	9,225	Erie	33¼	33¼	32	32½	— ⅛
52⅜	53¼	1,700	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
42½	44	100	Erie 2d pf	43	43	43	43	...
82½	85	100	Evansville & Terr H	82½	82½	82½	82½	—5½
107	108	20	General Chemical pf	108	108	108	108	...
155¼	156	1,050	General Electric	157	157	155	155	—1
50½	51	100	General Motors	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
85½	86½	100	General Motors pf	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	100	Goldfield Consol	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
127⅞	128½	8,700	Great Northern pf	130	130	126½	128	—2
52⅞	53	1,900	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	54	54	52½	53	—1
139	139¾	700	Illinois Central	139¾	139¾	139	139	—1
16⅝	17	700	Interborough-Met.	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	46	1,100	Interborough-Met. pf	46¼	46¼	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
117½	118⅞	300	Int. Harvester	118½	115½	118	118	— ½
124⅛	125	80	Int. Harvester pf	125	125	125	125	...
10	10¼	1,550	Int. Paper	11	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
46¼	47	310	Int. Paper pf	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
37⅞	38¼	500	Int. Steam Pump	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	—1¼
87⅜	87⅞	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅜
30	37	400	Iowa Central pf	37	37	36	36	— ½
32¼	32⅝	400	Kansas City Southern	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
104¼	104⅞	900	Laclede Gas	104⅝	104⅞	104¼	104½	—1
27	30	200	Lake Erie & West. pf	30	30	28	28	—2
160½	169⅝	8,700	Lehigh Valley	171½	171⅝	169	169⅝	—1½
145½	146⅝	800	Louisville & Nash	147	147½	145½	145½	—1
85	85½	200	Mackay Cos	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ⅞
75½	77¾	400	May Dept. Stores	76¼	76¾	75¼	75¼	—1⅞
...	...	20	Mechan. & Met.Nt.Bk	271	271	271	271	...
15¼	16	100	Mercantile Marine pf	16	16	16	16	...
20⅞	21	200	Miami Copper	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
135	135½	900	Minn. St. P. & S.S.M.	137½	137¼	134⅜	135½	—2½
33⅞	34½	600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—1½
44⅝	45	4,200	Missouri Pacific	46	46	44½	45	—1
133	139½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	133¼	133¼	133½	133½	+ ⅛
17	19	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
53	53½	800	Nat. Lead Co	53⅝	54	52⅜	52⅝	—1¼
107	109	35	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
29⅜	30	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	30½	30½	29½	29½	— ⅝
17⅞	17⅞	1,200	Nev. Consol. Copper	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
106	106½	2,600	New York Central	107	107½	105½	106¼	— ½
135½	137	400	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	136	136	135⅜	135⅝	...
41	41⅝	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
104⅜	104½	3,800	Norfolk & Western	105½	105½	104⅞	104⅝	+ ⅛
72½	74	200	North American	72½	72½	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
51½	...	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light	51	51	51	51	+1⅛
121¾	124¼	23,100	Northern Pacific	125⅝	125⅝	122⅞	123⅝	— ⅝
29½	30	600	Pacific Mail	31	31	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
42⅞	43	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
121⅜	122	7,950	Pennsylvania R. R	122	122¼	121½	122	— ⅛
104½	105	100	People's Gas, Chi	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
94	96¾	700	P., C., C. & St. Louis	94½	94½	94	94	...
19½	19⅝	300	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	19⅞	19⅝	— ⅛
86	86¼	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86⅝	87	85½	86	— ⅛
33¾	34	100	Pressed Steel Car	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
100	101	110	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	100	—2⅝
159	160	295	Pullman Company	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	200	Ray Consol. Copper	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
33½	34⅞	100	R'way Steel Spring	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
151⅝	151½	135,800	Reading	153¼	153¼	150	151⅝	—1⅝
92⅛	93	200	Reading 2d pf	93	93	93	93	—2
28	28⅜	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
92½	93½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
29½	29¾	5,400	Rock Island Co	29½	29½	28½	29¼	— ⅛
58	58½	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf	59	59½	57	57	—2½
66	68½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66¼	68¼	66¼	66¼	—1½
44⅝	45¼	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	46¼	46¼	44¼	44½	—1½
29	31	100	St. Louis Southwest'n.	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	—1½
118¼	118⅝	21,100	Southern Pacific	119½	119½	117	118⅜	— ⅝
30⅛	30½	8,300	Southern R'way ext	30⅜	30⅜	29½	30½	— ⅛
70½	70⅝	400	South. R'way pf., ext	71	71	70½	70½	— ⅛
34⅝	35	1,400	Tennessee Copper	35⅜	35⅞	34	34⅜	— ½
102½	104½	300	Texas Co	101½	103¼	101½	103¼	+3⅛
27	27½	100	Texas & Pacific	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
90¼	93	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	...
6½	7	200	Tol. R'way & Light	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19	20½	200	Tol., St. L. & West	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
44	45	410	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	46¾	46⅝	44⅞	44⅞	—2
106¼	107	100	Twin City R. Transit	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
181⅝	181⅞	142,200	Union Pacific	183⅜	183⅝	180	181⅛	— ⅛
93	93½	250	Union Pacific pf	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
101	109	100	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—3½
102⅝	103¼	200	United Dry Goods	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	—1½
64	64⅝	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	64⅝	64¾	64	64	— ¼
14½	15	200	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
53	55	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	53	53	53	53	— ⅞
92	95	100	U. S. Express	93	93	93	93	—2
72	73	600	U. S. Realty & Imp	70½	71½	70½	71½	+ ½
37½	38	900	U. S. Rubber	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37½	...
111⅝	112⅞	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	112	112⅝	112	112	...
72	75	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	74	74	74	74	— ⅝
74¾	74⅞	168,100	U. S. Steel	75⅝	75⅝	73¼	74⅞	— ⅛
116½	117	2,250	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117½	116½	116⅞	— ⅛
46	46¼	4,100	Utah Copper	46½	46¾	45¼	46	— ⅛
55⅝	56	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	56½	56½	55⅝	55½	— ⅝
15	15⅝	300	Wabash	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	1,400	Wabash pf	32½	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
60	61	1,200	Western Maryland	60⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60	— ⅛
76	76¼	700	Western Union Tel	76½	76½	75½	76½	+ ½
65⅝	66	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M	66⅞	66⅞	65½	66	—1
56⅝	57	3,900	Wisconsin Central	60 —	61	55½	56⅞	—3⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	100⅝
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	100⅝
3s, r., 1918	101½	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	...
4s, ..., 1925	113⅜	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅜	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1930	...	100½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	...	100⅝
Pan. 3s, rec.	101⅜	102
D. C. 3.65s, reg.	...	106
Adams Exp.	228	238
Allis-Chalm.	6⅝	7½
Am. Ag. C. pf.	...	101¼
Am. Beet Sug. pf.	...	92½
Am. Coal	75	100
Am. Cot. Oil	...	...
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	99	102
Am. Exp.	225	230
A. H. & L.	4½	4⅝
A. H. & L. pf.	23	25½
Am. L. Co. pf.	28	31
Am. Locom. pf.	...	104
Am. Malt	4	5
Am. M. pf.	39½	42
Am. S. pf.	...	...
Am. Snuff	88¼	89
Am. Snuff pf.	230	...
Am. Steel Fd.	96½	...
Am. Sug. R.	37½	39
Am. Sug. R. pf.	116	118
Am. W. Co. pf.	...	40
Ann Arbor.	90½	91
Ann Arbor pf.	20	40
Asso. Oil	80	80
B. & O. pf.	51	54
Batopilas M.	86	89
Bruns. Ter.	1½	1¾
B., R. & P.	8	10
B., R. & P. pf.	107½	120
But'k. Co.	130	150
Canada So.	29½	31
Cent. Leath. pf.	...	72¼
C. & S. A.	99	99¾
Chi. & Alt.	118	119½
Chi. & Alt. pf.	40	50
Chi. Gt. W.	43	44
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	60	80
C., I. & L.	201	205
C. & N. W.	133	135
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	185	185
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	185
Chi. Un. T.	2	2½
Chi. Un. T. pf.	6	8
C., C., C. & St. L.	94½	100
Cleve. & P.	167	...
Cleve., C. & St. L. Special	96	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	110	112
Col. & So. 1st pf.	81	88
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	12	15
C. R. & L.	70	...
Crex Carpet	65	80
Cub.-Am. S.	39	45
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	89	92½
D., L. & W.	538	570
D., M. & Ft. D.	5½	15
Det. Edison.	110	...
Det. & M.	120	...
Det. & M. pf.	120	...
Det. U. R.	69	74½
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	...	90
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	100
Ry. St. Sp.	33	35
F. M. & S. pf.	60	66
Gen. C. Co.	125	133
Granby Con.	...	60
Hav. E. R.	93½	99½
Hock. Val.	117	135
Homestake	82⅜	87
Ill. C. l. l.	94½	...
Inger.-Rand.	100	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	...
Iowa Cent.	18½	19
Jol. & Chi.	161½	...
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	73	82
Kan. C. So. pf.	66¾	68½
K. & T.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lack. Steel.	35	40
L. E. & W.	14	16
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island.	49½	52
Mackay Cos. pf.	73	75
Mah. C. R.	600	...
Man. Elev.	137	142
Mer. Marine	4	4⅝
May Dept. Stores pf.	113	113½
Mich. Cent.	...	180
M. & St. L. pf.	80	83
M. & St. L. pf.	45	50
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	150	155
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88	90
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66¼	68¼
N. C. & St. L.	150	160
Nat. B. pf.	128	129½
Nat. Enam. pf.	96	98
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	68	67½
N. Cent. C.	40	75
N. Y. A. B.	65	...
N. Y. C. & St. L.	57	59
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	101½	107
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82½	90
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	...	23
N. Y. D. Co.	45⅝	48⅝
Norf. So.	...	66
Norf. & W. pf.	80	92
Nor. Cent.	245	...
Ont. Mining.	1¼	2⅛
Pac. Coast.	95	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	95	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	...	99⅛
Peo. & E.	15	20
Pere Marq.	...	80
Pere M. 2d pf.	...	88
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
P. & Ft. W. & C.	167	...
Pitts. St. pf.	100	105½
Pub. S. C.	115	120
Quicksilver.	2¼	3
Q'ksil'r pf.	4	5½
Ry St. Sp. pf.	101	103
Rdg. 1st pf.	91	92
Rens. & S.	185½	...
R., W. & O.	118	...
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	135	180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	54	61½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	130
St. L. S. W. pf.	68	69
Sears-Roeb.	138¼	140
Sil. Min.	115	121⅜
S.-S. S. & I.	47	49
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	...	112
So. P. R. S.	78½	85
So. P. R. S. pf.	107½	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	81½	88
Stand. Mill.	14	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	48	54
Third Av.	9½	10
T., P. & W.	16	...
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew.	95	97
Und. Typew. pf.	112½	113⅝
U. B. & P.	6⅜	7½
U. B. & P. pf.	51	58
Un. Dry G. pf.	104½	108½
U. Rys. In.	36	37
U. Ind. Alcohol	23	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	90	99
U. S. R. & F.	2	4
U. S. R. & F. pf.	6	17
U. S. R. & R.	165

COPPER METAL DECREASED.

Stock on Hand Far Short of Previous Months—Production Also Less.

Stocks of marketable copper in the United States decreased nearly 20,000,000 pounds in July, according to the statistics for the month made public yesterday by the Copper Producers' Association, and production decreased by 12,000,000 pounds. The showing is the best made this year, although in one previous month, April, production made a larger falling off.

The actual output of copper last month was 112,167,934 pounds, which compares with 124,554,282 in June and with 130,582,080 pounds in March, the month of greatest output this year.

Stocks on Aug. 1 totaled 187,788,858 pounds, against 157,434,164 on July 1 and 165,995,982 on June 1, on which date they were at their maximum for the year.

Deliveries during July totaled 181,363,240 pounds, against 133,116,080 in June. Domestic deliveries fell off from 61,655,561 to 56,982,582 pounds, but, on the other hand, export deliveries reached a total of 74,880,658 pounds, the largest this year, an increase of 3,420,139 pounds over those of the previous month.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Offering of Nickel Preferred.

Following reports that a large amount of the preferred stock of the International Nickel Company had been sold privately by a large interest who had been caught in the cotton decline, more than ordinary interest attached yesterday to letters put out by two Stock Exchange houses in which the stock is advertised for sale at a price around par. The preferred is not traded in on the Dxchange, and it has been so closely held that sales are not frequent. It pays 6 per cent. dividends and has been quoted at 99 offered, 100 asked.

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London Buying.

After its triple holiday, London's view of the prices of American shares showed declines which must have seemed the more notable by contrast with the last London prices of Friday, which did not reflect the recessions in that day's later market here. With New York's last Monday prices as a basis, Reading, for instance, was off 2⅝ from Friday's London close, Union Pacific off 2½, United States Steel off 2⅝, and Southern Pacific 1⅝ from the last prices made in the London market. These contrasts may have borne a part in the substantial rise in the international list, which was recorded before the market opened here, and which ranged from half a point to 1½ points above parity.

***

National Bank Security Company.

Although the officials of the National City Bank have expressed full confidence in the soundness of their position before the law in the matter of the formation of the National City Company, dispatches from Chicago yesterday indicated that National bank officials in that city regard the outcome of the scrutiny directed by the Federal authorities upon the rights of a National bank to form a company to do outside business as at least an open question. The formation of the National City Company was not a novel step, a similar company had been formed about two years before in this city without raising any question at Washington, and in Chicago the same idea had been carried out some half dozen years ago. Yesterday, President James B. Forgan of the First National Bank and of the First Trust and Savings Bank, announced that the management of the two institutions stood ready to dissolve the trust that connects them at the first word from Washington. The action of the National City Bank focused critical attention on the formation of closely allied security holding companies by the National banks, which the plan seems to have escaped when put through by lesser institutions. "If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General," said President Forgan, "after their consideration of the question that has been raised by the formation of the National City Company gave an opinion which even suggests that the present affiliation has any taint of illegality, or even is contrary to public policy, we will gladly dissolve the trust that binds the two institutions together, and distribute the stock of the First Trust and Savings Bank."

***

Cotton Off Again.

Trading in cotton yesterday lopped off about $2 a bale from the last prices of Monday and about $3 a bale from the high point reached on Friday's sharp rally. In addition to favorable weather reports from the cotton belt, which have become an old story, the market had to take account of the strike news from England, where the railroad labor troubles are said to threaten a widespread tie-up of general business.

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$7,000,000 Receipts Still Out.

Although nearly a month has elapsed since the date for final payment on the $50,000,000 Panama bond issue, the Treasury Department announces that holders of about $7,000,000 of the negotiable receipts for the new 3s have failed to exchange them for actual bonds. A request of the department that the exchange be made as rapidly as possible was published widely yesterday, and the announcement made that the bonds would be forwarded to the Sub-Treasury here for deliverey if the receipt holders would make such request of the Washington authorities.

RECEIVER FOR BANK WRECKER

Harper, Who Tried to Corner Wheat, Acknowledges Judgment Debt of Millions.

A receiver for the assets of Edward L. Harper was appointed yesterday by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court in the interest of Hermann Cohen, who obtained recently a judgment against the defendant for $2,774. Harper, who tried to corner the wheat market in 1887, and wrecked the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, has a judgment for nearly $6,000,000 standing against him. He now lives at 701 West 177th Street. In answer to the suit brought by Cohen he testified in supplementary proceedings on July 6 that he was the manager of Harper & Son, his wife furnishing the capital for the business, which had for its purpose the promotion of ventures in steel and iron. Harper swore that he had no share in the profits of Harper & Son, to whom Cohen lent the money, which he is now seeking to recover. He also testified that he had not a cent, and that even his cuff buttons and shirt studs were in pawn.

When Justice Bischoff asked Harper yesterday if he had ever been sued before, the old case of the Government against him was brought up. Harper replied:

"Yes, Sir, I have been sued. Judgment by default; $8,000,000 or $10,000,000."

As Vice President of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, Harper used deposits and securities of that institution to the amount of about $6,000,000 in his disastrous attempt to corner the wheat market. He served ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary for this crime. When he was released he tried to go through bankruptcy, but in 1906 the judgment of $5,280,000 against him was affirmed in this city. In 1910 this judgment was offered for sale for $1,000 by Cincinnati brokers.

SPEYER & CO. FINANCE MEXICO

$10,000,000 for Republic on Bonds Sold Privately Here and Abroad.

Speyer & Co., who have been the financial agents of the Mexican Government in a number of operations, announced yesterday a loan of $10,000,000 to the republic to run for two years at 4½ per cent.

Although no information was obtainable as to the purpose for which the proceeds of the short time issue was intended, it is presumed that the funds may be needed to take care of charges due to the insurrection. The banking house made this brief announcement of the transaction:

Speyer & Co. have loaned to the United States of Mexico, through its Monetary Commission, $10,000,000 gold for two years with interest at 4½ per cent., payable semi-annually from Sept. 1, 1911, with right of redemption at the option of the Monetary Commission, at par and interest at any time on thirty days' previous notice.

The loan is to be represented by Treasury bills of the Monetary Commission, which are to be an obligation of the Mexican Government and indorsed by the Banco Nacional de Mexico, the official Government Bank.

Later in the day it was announced that the entire issue had been privately sold by Speyer & Co. to banks and institutions here and in Europe.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Losses Predominate in Principal Trading Centres of Other Cities.

DECLINES IN CHICAGO

Substantial Losses in Most of the Local Issues in That Market—Boston Coppers Sag After Early Strength.

Trading in most of the out-of-town markets yesterday resulted in declines, losses in local issues being particularly notable.

Though the Chicago market was somewhat irregular yesterday the majority of the price changes were toward a lower level, giving the regular list a heavy tone. The most conspicuous decline was that in Chicago Railway Series 1s, which sold at 95, a five point drop from the last sale. The Series 2s, also were lower, though the decline was only fractional in this issue. There were 2 point declines in Steel and Carbon common. The loss of a point each in Pneumatic Tool and Commonwealth Edison were the other principal recessions. Title and Trust, Peoples Gas, and Can preferred hardened slightly. Local dealers in bonds report there has been no appreciable increase in demand for investment securities as a result of recent free selling of stocks. Few large transactions in bonds, even among the new issues are reported at this time. Some hope is expressed that demand will pick up, however, following the vacation period, which usually ends with the middle of September. Bond prices have receded a trifle in the past fortnight.

The Boston market opened stronger and local copper shares showed some inclination to advance during the early trading. Selling orders shortly made their appearance, however, and prices gradually lost their early gains. Calumet and Hecla was under pressure and declined fifteen points to 425, Amalgamated touched 63, North Butte sold down to 30⅝, and the balance of the active issues suffered proportionately. The closing was irregular at a slight recovery.

There was little worthy of record in the Philadelphia market. The weakness of the arbitrage group was the chief feature. There was a drop of a point in Lake Superior, but other local issues held fairly well. United States Steel was by far the most active issue, reacting very sharply after displaying considerable strength at the outset. Tonopah Mining was in better demand than of late and gained a small fraction, while Philadelphia Rapid Transit also displayed an advancing tendency.

The Baltimore market continued inactive, offerings of Houston Oil shares were well absorbed, but both common and preferred stocks sustained fractional losses.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Bonding	76½	76½	76½
10	Cons. Power pf.	97⅝	98⅝	98⅝
125	Cons. Coal	100½	100	100
1,450	Houston Oil	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
950	Houston Oil pf.	72	71½	72
20	Farm. & Merch. Bk.	52½	52½	52½
35	Maryland Casualty.	91½	91¼	91½
15	U. S. Fidelity	170	169½	170
100	United Rys.	19	19	19

BONDS.

$15,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Balt. Electric 5s	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1925	93	93	93
8,000	Balt. City 4s, 1925	101	101	101
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1954	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	97½	97½	97½
2,000	Cons. Power 4½s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
3,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Nort. & P. Trac. 5s	89½	89½	89½
4,000	United Rys. notes	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5,000	United Rys. inc.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	107¾	107¾	107¾
114	Boston Elevated	127½	127	127
26	Boston & Albany	221	221	221
99	Boston & Maine	106	105½	106
100	Brooklyn R. T.	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	165	165	165
100	C., M. & St. Paul	124½	124½	124½
20	Conn. & Pass. pf.	143½	143½	143½
113	Fitchburg pf.	127	126½	127
110	Mass. Electric	21	20¾	20¾
109	N. Y., N. H. & H.	136	135½	136
2	Rutland pf.	86	86	86
50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾
715	Union Pacific	181½	180½	181¼
63	West End	88½	88½	88½

TELEPHONES.

2,982	American	135¼	134¾	135
8,313	Am. T. & T. rts.	6⅛	6	6 1-16
11	New England	148½	148	148½
125	Western	20	19	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chemical	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
18	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
1	A., G. & W. I.	10	10	10
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	19½	19½	19½
8	Am. Pn. Serv. 2d pf.	15	15	15
90	Am. Sugar Ref.	117	117	117
91	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117⅝	117	117
73	Am. Woolen pf.	90¾	90¼	90½
50	East Boston Land	11¼	11	11
10	Eastern S. S.	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Edison	286	286	286
105	General Electric	156	155½	155½
165	Mass. Gas	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
10	Mass. Gas pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5	Mergenthaler	234	234	234
105	Minn. Gen. Electric.	129	127	127
80	Pr. Steel Car pf.	101	101	101
13	Pullman	159⅜	159	159½
10	Seattle Elec.	110½	110½	110⅝
10	Seattle Elec. pf.	103¼	103	103
27	Swift	102½	102½	102½
40	Torrington, Class A.	31¼	31¼	31¼
156	United Fruit	189	188½	188½
896	United Shoe Mach.	46½	45⅝	45⅞
65	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
5,536	U. S. Steel	75⅝	73⅝	74⅜
156	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	116¾	116¾

MINING.

5	Adventure	6	6	6
20	Allouez	28¾	82¾	28¾
2,085	Amalgamated	64⅜	63	63¾
125	Am. Zinc	28	28	28
20	Arizona Com.	14¼	14¼	14¼
180	Butte Coalition	17⅜	17	17
385	Calumet & Arizona	55⅝	54	54½
32	Calumet & Hecla	440	425	425
5	Centennial	11	11	11
11	Chino Copper	21⅝	20¾	21⅝
200	Copper Range	59	58¾	58½
60	Daly-West	5¼	5	5⅛
880	East Butte	13⅝	13¼	13¼
200	Elm River	10c.	10c.	10c.
100	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
165	Giroux	5¾	5½	5⅝
70	Granby	33⅝	33	33⅝
245	Greene-Cananea	7	6⅞	7
25	Hancock	24	24	24
80	Indiana	12	12	12
100	Island Creek	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛
310	Island Creek pf.	88	88	88
270	Kerr Lake	5 4	15-16 4	15-16
50	Keweenaw	2½	2½	2½
209	Lake	33½	33	33
250	La Salle	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Mayflower	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
10	Mohawk	45	45	45
205	Nevada	18½	17⅞	17⅞
441	North Butte	31¾	30⅝	30⅝
65	North Lake	6¼	6	6
235	Old Way	5¾	5¼	5½
5	Osceola	98	98	98
75	Ray Cons.	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
35	Shannon	10⅜	10	10⅜
30	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17	17
20	Sup. & Boston	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Tuolumne Mining	4	4	4
470	Trinity	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
50	U. S. Smelting	36	36	36
65	U. S. Smelting pf.	48	48	48
150	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
115	Utah Cons.	16½	16	16
325	Utah Copper	46⅝	45⅝	46
50	Victoria	1½	1½	1½
150	Winona	7½	7½	7½
5	Wolverine	108	108	108

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91½	91½
500	A., T. & S. F. 4s	98½	98½	98¾
1,000	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s, 1940.	90½	90½	90½
3,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1940.	90½	90½	90½
3,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100½	100½	100½
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	101	101	101

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Con. Ice	10	10	10
10	Crucible Steel	12¼	12¼	12¼
85	Crucible Steel pf.	82	82	82
825	Mfrs' L. & H.	23½	22½	22½
170	Pittsburgh Brewing	20¼	20¼	20¼
40	Pittsburgh Brew. pf.	43½	43½	43½
20	Pure Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
70	River Coal	10¼	10¼	10¼
45	River Coal pf.	33¾	33½	33¾
2,600	San Toy	39c	39c	39c
15	U. S. Steel	75¼	75¼	75½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117
120	West. Air Brake	151	151	151
435	West. Electric 2d	33¼	33	33¼
50	West. Electric 1sts	58¾	58¾	58¾

BANKS.

32	Commonwealth Trust	160¼	160¼	160¼
5	German Ins	76	76	76

BONDS.

$2,000	Indep. Brewing 6s	92	92	92
1,000	West. Penn. Ry. 5s	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
100	Am. Can pf.	85	85	85
10	Booth Fisheries	40½	40½	40½
120	Chicago Pneu. Tool	49⅛	48¼	48½
25	Chicago Rys., Ser. 1	95	95	95
285	Chicago Rys., Ser. 2	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜
180	Chicago Subway	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
25	Chi. Title & Trust	166	166	166
35	Com. Edison	134	134	134
10	Diamond Match	103	103	103
10	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	40½	40½	40½
10	Nat. Carbon	111	111	111
35	Int. Harvester	118½	118⅜	118⅜
845	People's Gas	105	104½	105
25	Quaker Oats pf.	107	107	107
130	Sears-Roebuck	140	140	140
40	Swift & Co.	102½	102	102
20	United Boxboard	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
525	U. S. Steel	75½	73½	74⅜
10	Prairie State Bank	220	220	220

BONDS.

$10,000	Chicago City Ry. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
14,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
20,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, B.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5,000	Chicago Rys. rcts. 5s	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Railways	44½	44½	44½
100	Am. Smelting	75	75	75
20	Atchison	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1,211	Cambria Steel	45½	45	45⅜
775	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
227	Elec. Storage	53⅛	53	53
165	Gen. Asphalt pf.	73	73	73
46	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
700	Lake Superior	26	24⅞	24⅞
6	Lehigh Nav.	89⅜	89	89
50	Lehigh Nav. 4½ c.	90¾	90¾	90¼
484	Lehigh Valley	85 13-16	84⅝	84⅝
5	Lehigh Val. tr. l. o.	9	9	9
10	Lit Bros.	16½	16½	16½
5	Phila. R. T.	23½	23½	23½
905	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23⅞	23½	23⅝
310	Penna. R. R.	61 3-16	60⅝	60 13-16
86	Phila. Co. pf.	44⅝	44	44
230	Phila. Electric	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2,842	Reading	76⅛	75 7/8	75 9-16
800	Southern Ry.	30½	29⅝	29⅝
20	St. Paul	122¼	122¼	122¼
965	Tonopah Belmont	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
235	Tonopah Mining	5 13-16	5⅝	5 13-16
650	United Gas Imp.	87¼	87	87½
11,967	U. S. Steel	75⅞	73⅝	74⅝
20	Union Pacific	180¾	180¼	180¾
515	Union Traction	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
108	W. & V. Ry.	43¼	43¼	43¼
5	W. & V. Ry. pf.	69	69	69

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.03	Julia	.34
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.46	Mexican	3.90
Best & Belcher	.18	Occidental Con.	.65
Bullion	.12	Ophir	1.85
Caledonia	.61	Overman	.37
Challenge Con.	.11	Savage	.11
Chollar	.18	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	Sierra Nevada	.53
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	1.40
Crown Point	.46	Utah Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.11	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.19		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.72½	C. O. D.	.09
Jim Butler	.29	Florence	1.40
McNamara	.18	Goldfield Con. M.	5.85
Midway	.17	Kewanas	.10
Montana	.10	Goldfield Merger	.23
North Star	.14	Great Bend	.03
Tonopah Extension	.87	Jumbo Extension	.22
West End	.54	Lone Star	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.02
Atlanta	.19	Silver Pick	.06
Blue Bell	.01	BULLFROG.	
Booth	.09	Tramps Cons.	.02
Comb. Fraction	.09	Nevada Hills	3.70

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	7	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	89½	90	McKinney	85	86½
El Paso	40	50	Old Gold	2¼	3⅜
Findlay	4	5	Portland	97½	100
Gold Dollar	15	15½	Vindicator	75	77
Isabella	10½	11	Jen. Samp.	..	10

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Fears of Dock Strike Weakens British Securities—Paris Prices Steady.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Money rates were easier to-day. Discount rates advanced owing to the uncertain outlook.

The Bank of England secured the bulk of the $3,000,000 South African gold available in the open market.

The stock market opened irregularly. Fears of the dock strike spreading weakened British securities, especially home rails. Foreign shares and Kaffirs ruled steady until Paris selling caused a reaction and a heavy closing.

American securities opened steady and from ⅛ to 1½ points above parity. Prices advanced for a time, but the market reacted under profit taking before noon. Values continued to decline in the afternoon, under the lead of Canadian Pacific, on New York and Continental offerings. The closing was dull and easy.

Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.30; at Lisbon, 7.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes 94 francs 90 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 26 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Trading was quiet and prices were firm on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3 per cent.

Private discount rate, 3 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78 1-16	..	..	..
Consols, account	78⅛	..	..	..
Anaconda	7⅜	37⅛	..	..
Atchison	112½	109¾	109¾	..
Can. Pacific	249⅝	242⅝	243⅞	— ⅞
St. Paul	127½	124	124¼	— ¼
Erie	34⅛	33⅛	33	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	53½	54	53½	+ ½
Ill. Central	143	139	140	+ 1
Louis. & Nash.	151	146⅝	146¼	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	110	106⅞	106⅝	— ¼
Pennsylvania	63⅝	124	122¼ ex	— ⅞
Reading	78⅝	153⅛	153	— ⅛
So. Pacific	122⅞	118⅝	118½	— ⅛
Union Pacific	184½	183⅝	182½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	77⅞	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	120½	117¼	117	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	0	3	Esperanza	1	17	0
Tomboy	0	19	4	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	3	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	2	3

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday a generally steady tone was shown with slightly more business and copper was unchanged. Tin was firm at an improvement of nearly ½c, 50 tons of August delivery selling at 42.75 and 25 tons of October at 42c.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper—	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.17½	12.37½	12.17½	12.37½
August	12.20	12.37½	12.17½	12.37½
September	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.37½
October	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.37½
Lead	4.45	4.60	4.45	4.60
Spelter	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.05
Tin	42.90	43.20	42.50	42.75

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following quotations were noted for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These closing figures compare with Friday's last prices:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	56	7	6	56	8	9
Copper, futures	57	2	6	56	2	6
Pig tin, spot	194	5	0	192	5	0
Pig tin, futures	189	0	0	188	15	0

The market closed steady. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £13 17s 6d; spelter at £23 13s, and Cleveland warrants at 46s 9d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	108¾	109	108¾	109
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	109¼	109¼	108⅝	109¼
4s, May, 1917, old	102⅜	103	102⅛	103
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	102⅜	..	102⅛	103
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102¾	102⅝	102¼	102½
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4s, May, 1959, f'chg	99⅞	100	99¾	100
4s, Nov., 1958, f'chg	99⅞	100	99⅝	100
4s, May, 1957, f'chg	99⅞	100	99⅝	100
4s, Nov., 1956-6, reg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, May, 1919, f'chg	99½	100	99½	100¼
3½s, Nov., 1954, f'chg	88⅝	88¾	88¼	88⅜
3½s, May, 1954, coup	88⅝	88¾	88¼	88⅜
3½s, May, 1954, reg	88⅝	88¾	88¼	88⅜
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼

Lehigh Carried Most Coal in July.

During July shipments of anthracite coal totaled 4,804,065 tons, an increase of 602,006 tons over the same month last year, but less than the July shipments of both 1906 and 1907. The record for the month was made in 1907, when the shipments totaled 5,669,024 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad carried the largest anthracite tonnage last month, the quota of the system being 854,391 tons. The Philadelphia & Reading was second, with 825,309 tons, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western third, with 776,013 tons.

$1,600,000

First Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds

ISSUED BY THE

BLACKWELL LUMBER COMPANY

Of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Dated July 1, 1911. Redeemable on interest dates at 105 and interest. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each, with Privilege of Registration as to Principal. First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee.

MATURITIES

$80,000 January 1, 1912	$80,000 July 1, 1915	$80,000 January 1, 1919
80,000 July 1, 1912	80,000 January 1, 1916	80,000 July 1, 1919
80,000 January 1, 1913	80,000 July 1, 1916

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT showed heaviness, and closed at about 1c a bushel decline for the day in most markets, with the Northwest showing declines of 1@1¼c. The Northwestern markets were weakest all the session, and there was not so much attention paid to the damage reports. The Northwestern markets at one time showed a decline of about 2c a bushel. Reports from Lyle were more optimistic regarding the crop in North Dakota. Inglis report was also more favorable, and Le Count sent in a rather favorable report regarding the Manitoba crop, claiming that it was not badly affected by rust. The weather conditions were somewhat more favorable, and there were indications of clearing. The visible supply showed a big gain, the increase being 5,228,000 bushels in the United States, with a decrease of 802,000 bushels in Canada. The world's visible increased 4,226,000 bushels, against an increase of 6,871,000 bushels last week. Western receipts were again light, showing a decrease of 700,000 bushels in two days from last week. Foreign markets were higher, but export business of only 12 loads was reported. Reports on the Russian crop varied from 125,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels less than last year. The Government report to be issued at the close of the market to-day will give the yield of Winter wheat and condition of Spring. Last month the indicated crop of Winter wheat was 458,000,000 bushels. The condition of Spring wheat was given at 73.8 per cent. a month ago, and indicated crop 245,000,000 bushels. Sales of cash wheat included 40,000 bushels at New York, and 56,000 bushels at Baltimore. No. 2 red was quoted at 96¼c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.16½; No. 2 hard Winter, 98½c; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.08⅝.

CORN was very steady all day, closing at a net gain. There was some selling early on the favorable weather conditions, but the market turned on the Iowa report showing a condition of only 69 per cent. The details of the Iowa report showing that the rains came too late to help a large amount of corn acted as a very decided bullish factor, and caused active buying in the afternoon and a strong close. The State reports so far issued—Kentucky, 79; Missouri, 61; Iowa, 69; Kansas, 54, and Michigan, 82—were considered as indicative of a poor Government showing. Last month the condition given was 80.1, and the total crop indicated of 2,956,000,000 bushels. Some recent private estimates have claimed as low as 2,300,000,000 bushels for the present showing. The visible decreased 1,523,000 bushels. Spot corn was firm, with four loads reported for export. No. 2, 70¼c, free on board.

OATS were fairly active, and showed considerable heaviness, on the large receipts and big increase in the visible of 1,621,000 bushels, while there were favorable reports on oats in the Northwest. Late the market showed some improvement with corn. Last month the Government condition on oats was 68.8 per cent., and indicated crop 818,000,000 bushels. Cash oats were steady, with standards quoted at 46c; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 3 white, 45½c.

PROVISIONS.—Trading was quiet in hog products, with prices about steady. There was some realising, although the hog receipts were only 60,000 at all points, and hog prices at the West showed further advance.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	98⅝	97⅝	98½	
December	$1.03	$1.01⅝	$1.02½	$1.02⅝
Corn—				
September	..	..	70¼	69½
December	..	..	70	70
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.00@9.24	9.00
September	..	..	9.20@9.27	9.20
October	..	..	9.20@9.32	9.25
November	..	..	9.00@9.15	9.10
December	..	..	8.85@8.95	8.85
January	..	..	8.94@8.85	8.87

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	95⅝	92½	92½	93⅞
December	98	96⅛	96⅝	97½
May	1.03⅜	1.02	1.02½	1.03
Corn—				
September	65	64⅜	64⅞	64⅜
December	62¼	61⅝	62½	61⅞
May	64⅜	63¾	64⅝	64⅛
Oats—				
September	42⅛	41⅛	41⅞	42⅛
December	44½	43⅜	44½	44⅝
May	47½	46⅝	47⅝	47
Lard—				
September	9.12½	9.05	9.05	9.15
October	9.17½	9.07½	9.07½	9.15
January	8.85	8.75	8.77½	8.80
Ribs—				
September	9.50	9.40	9.42½	9.45
October	9.35	9.25	9.30	9.30
January	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.47½
Pork—				
September	18.00	17.90	17.92½	17.85
January	16.72½	16.57½	16.60	16.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

Inquiry from both speculative and consuming sources is being discouraged by the favorable crop prospects. The relatively low prices of cottonseed oil do not appear to attract important advance buying by users. While pending some deterioration at the South, the best demand from speculative sources is in the way of short covering. The undertone during yesterday's session was decidedly heavy, and although the South is not an important seller of new crude, expectations are for liberal offerings from that source in the near future, especially as cotton is moving freely and the plant progressing finely. Sentiment is rather bearish.

Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Bid.
Spot			5.49	5.53
August	5.53	5.50	5.49	5.50
September	5.41	5.37	5.37	5.44
October	5.38	5.35	5.34	5.39
November	5.28	5.25	5.24	5.31
December	5.30	5.25	5.24	5.32
January	5.28	5.26	5.25	5.32
February			5.26	5.32
March	5.30	5.30	5.29	5.34

COTTON.

Weakness pervaded the entire list during yesterday's session, and from the outset the trend of values was downward, the rallies being few and feeble, with bull support conspicuous by its absence. Demand from shorts was less urgent than for several days, with the South again a heavy seller, and although the recent spectacular manoeuvres of the bull party is causing caution in some quarters, it appears extremely difficult to awaken fresh bullish enthusiasm in face of current crop accounts. The list started at 7 to 15 points decline, exhibiting practically the low prices at the finals.

Liverpool was decidedly weak during the entire session, due to a large extent to the prevalence of a railroad strike extending in Liverpool and Manchester, which, it was privately cabled, was resulting in the closing of mills. As foreigners were sellers in the local market, more than ordinary attention was given to this factor, and the predictions were many that unless the situation improved overnight the Liverpool market would again be disappointing this morning.

Crop experts wired optimistic accounts in the main. Habersham King asserted that last week's developments were favorable over 90 per cent. of the belt. Other advices had of prospects being the best in years for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, intimating that too much attention was being given to worm reports. Moreover, receipts of new cotton are early and large, with many predictions of an unprecedented movement from Texas during this month. The Government weekly weather report was bearish, although commenting lightly upon the need of dry weather in Alabama and Arkansas, while scattered areas in Central and South Texas would benefit by additional moisture. An attempt was made by the bulls to utilize reports of high temperatures in Texas as an argument in favor of higher prices, claiming that the plant was in a sappy condition, but as predictions were for generally fair and cooler weather, the influence of these statements was very limited.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to 1-16c lower. New York spot cotton was 45 points decline; middling uplands, 12.30c. Future prices locally follow:

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
August	12.38	12.00	12.25@12.30	12.80	12.45
September	11.46	11.19	11.15@11.18	11.58	
October	11.39	11.07	11.09@11.11	11.49	
November	11.33	11.03	11.06@11.09	11.48	
December	11.39	11.09	11.10@11.11	11.50	
January	11.35	11.04	11.04@11.05	11.47	
March	11.44	11.13	11.13@11.15	11.55	
April	11.30	11.25	..@..		
May	11.49	11.20	11.20@11.21	11.62	

COFFEE.

Coffee was more active, total sales being 102,250 bags; price changes were remarkably small, closing at 4 points decline to 3 points advance. Havre being unchanged to ¼ franc decline; Hamburg lost ¼ to ⅜ pfennig. Rio advanced 150 reis, while Santos was 50 reis up. Spot coffee unchanged, 13¼ to 13¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	11.50@11.51	11.54
September	11.02	11.59	11.00@11.01	11.62
October	..	..	11.28@11.30	11.29
November	..	..	11.12@11.13	11.11
December	11.05	11.01	11.03@11.06	11.04
January	..	..	11.04@11.05	11.03
February	..	..	11.03@11.04	11.01
March	11.01	11.00	11.01@11.02	10.99
April	..	..	11.01@11.02	10.99
May	11.01	10.99	11.00@11.01	10.97
June	..	..	11.00@11.01	10.98
July	..	..	11.00@11.01	10.99

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

7,143. MOTOR TRUCKS.—Consul Jacob E. Conner of St. Petersburg reports that preparations are being made by the Russian War Department for equipping the army with motor trucks. A large area is being cleared in that city upon which repair shops are being erected and garages are to be built. Officials state that the purchase of 2,000 motor trucks with a capacity of 1¼ to 3 tons each is contemplated. Funds are at hand for the initial purchase so that a sale means a cash payment. About 25 European cars have been purchased for trial purposes, but no American makes. The Consul states that sample American motor trucks sent to St. Petersburg would be practically sure of being purchased for trial purposes, and that interested parties should lose no time in placing a machine at the disposal of the Government.

7,144. OILS AND PAINTS.—An American Consular officer reports that a person in New Zealand desires to secure the agency for American kerosene, benzine, lubricating oils, especially for motor cars and engines; paints, varnishes, and engineering supplies.

7,145. ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING PLANT.—A party in Oceania informs an American Consul that he contemplates buying a small ice making and refrigerating plant, with a daily capacity of two to five tons, and would like to receive catalogues from American manufacturers in this line.

7,146. METAL MOTOR BOATS.—An American Consular officer in South America reports that a party in his district desires catalogues and price lists from American manufacturers of metal motor boats.

7,147. BOILER AND SHIP PLATES AND ANGLE IRON.—A firm in Italy informs an American Consular officer that it desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers of boiler and ship plates and angle iron for shipbuilding purposes, with a view to representing them in that market, being confident of a large trade in these materials.

7,148. CEREAL-PUFFING MACHINERY.—A Detroit firm transmits to the Bureau of Manufactures the name of a firm in Mexico which wants machinery for puffing grain and other cereals.

7,149. POLISHED SHEET COPPER.—An American Consular officer in England forwards the name of a person in his district who wishes to enter into communication with manufacturers of polished sheet copper such as is used by photo-process engravers. The applicant has had many years' experience dealing in printing and engraving materials, and is personally known to the largest users of such goods in that country.

7,150. SCALES, LOCKS, AND FOLDING RULES.—A party in Italy informs an American Consular officer that he desires to represent American manufacturers of small scales for retail stores and adapted for the metric system of weights; locks, and folding rules for carpenters' and mechanics' use, scaled with a combination of the metric system in centimeters and the English system in inches and fractions thereof.

7,151. FENCING WIRE.—A firm in Mexico writes to the Bureau of Manufactures that it is interested in a full line of fencing wire, and desires catalogues and price lists from American manufacturers in this line.

7,152. ASPHALT PAVING.—An error was made in Trade Opportunity 7,117 from Consul Henry P. Fletcher, Santiago, Chile, printed Aug. 1, 1911. The amount to be expended in asphalt paving in that city and for which bids are to be opened Sept. 2, 1911, is 500,000 pounds, ($2,433,250,) and not $500,000 as printed.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Month of July	$5,797,765	$5,792,462	$5,303
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—			
1st week Aug.	48,021	45,289	2,732
Jan. 1-Aug. 6	1,410,551	1,282,379	128,172
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
4th week July	446,131	427,990	18,141
Month of July	1,579,632	1,502,245	77,387
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for the year ended June 30—			
		1911.	1909.
Oper. revenue	$9,134,402	$8,936,117	$7,171,897
Oper. expenses	6,145,855	5,903,905	4,665,171
Net oper. rev.	2,988,546	3,032,212	2,506,726
Outside op. debit	1,989	2,354	635
Total net rev.	2,986,557	3,029,857	2,506,092
Taxes accrued	212,000	188,086	133,000
Oper. income	2,774,557	2,841,762	2,373,092
Other income	840,517	552,380	436,813
Gross corp. inc.	3,615,075	3,394,142	2,809,905
Deduct for interest and rent	1,905,798	1,866,769	1,767,482
Net corp. inc.	1,709,277	1,527,373	1,042,422
Appropriated for pension fund	10,009	12,696	12,484
Special appro.	871,500	815,000	.....
Surplus available for dividends	1,327,707	1,199,677	1,029,938
Pfd. dividends	360,000	360,000	360,000
Com. dividends	472,500	420,000	420,000
Surplus for year	495,207	419,677	249,938

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	7,511.56	7,511.56	.....
Freight rev.	3,371,584	3,562,311	*190,727
Passenger rev.	1,280,695	1,541,044	*260,349
Other trans. rev.	479,815	416,232	63,583
Non-trans. rev.	50,166	47,749	2,417
Total oper. rev.	5,182,262	5,567,338	*385,076
Maint. of way and structure	518,472	578,447	*59,974
Maint. of equip.	545,390	634,535	*89,164
Traffic expenses	104,122	52,362	51,760
Trans. expenses	1,997,964	2,133,846	*135,881
General exp.	100,711	85,168	15,542
Total oper. exp.	3,266,662	3,484,380	*217,717
Net oper. rev.	1,915,600	2,082,958	*167,358
Outside op., net	26,940	28,146	*1,205
Total net rev.	1,942,540	2,111,104	*168,564
Taxes	226,616	216,040	10,575
Operating inc.	1,715,924	1,895,063	*179,139
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.	44,776,454	44,909,136	*132,682
Passenger rev.	14,077,757	14,786,744	*708,987
Other trans. rev.	5,516,821	4,631,841	884,980
Non-trans. rev.	604,961	519,171	85,790
Total oper. rev.	64,975,995	64,846,893	129,101
Maint. of way and structure	7,865,400	8,472,825	*607,424
Maint. of equip.	8,839,384	7,724,568	1,114,815
Traffic expenses	1,264,272	1,122,710	141,561
Trans. expenses	27,965,952	26,347,252	1,618,669
Gen. expenses	1,118,709	1,123,609	*4,900
Total oper. exp.	47,053,718	44,790,997	2,262,721
Net oper. rev.	17,922,276	20,055,896	*2,133,620
Outside op., net	195,668	207,620	*11,951
Total net rev.	18,117,944	20,263,517	*2,145,572
Taxes	2,662,700	2,529,373	133,327
Operating inc.	15,455,244	17,734,144	*2,278,899

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	2,020.28	1,462.66	557.62
Freight rev.	978,019	1,027,405	*49,386
Passenger rev.	238,650	121,351	117,299
Other trans. rev.	33,588	17,909	15,676
Non-trans. rev.	13,595	4,924	8,670
Total oper. rev.	1,263,851	1,171,591	92,260
Maint. of way and structure	40,254	37,237	3,016
Maint. of equip.	93,398	153,995	*60,596
Traffic expenses	35,899	52,290	*16,391
Trans. expenses	476,369	393,380	82,988
Gen. expenses	18,440	9,958	8,482
Total oper. exp.	664,362	646,862	17,499
Net oper. rev.	599,489	524,728	74,760
Outside op. net	11,689	5,094	6,594
Total net rev.	611,178	529,822	81,355
Taxes	50,306	22,560	27,746
Operating inc.	560,871	507,262	53,608

July 1 to June 30: Freight revenue, $12,501,-958; passenger revenue, $1,603,595; other transportation revenue, $325,892; non-transportation revenue, $84,919; total operating revenue, $14,516,366. Maintenance of way and structure, $964,931; maintenance of equipment, $1,502,843; traffic expenses, $383,826; transportation expenses, $3,278,858; general expenses, $180,168; total operating expenses, $8,290,128. Net operating revenues, $6,226,-237; outside operations, net, $13,308; total net revenues, $6,240,046; taxes, $528,841; operating income, $5,711,205.

*Decrease.

CUBA RAILROAD for June—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross earnings	262,954	220,198	196,704
Net earnings	121,741	110,584	91,047
Surplus	64,161	73,917	56,873
Gross, 12 mos.	3,059,650	2,559,336	2,157,165
Net earnings	1,374,071	1,107,299	950,089
Surplus, 12 mos.	707,516	572,089	550,799

DENVER & RIO GRANDE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	2,566.70	2,553.39	13.31
Freight rev.	1,378,089	1,476,809	*103,720
Passenger rev.	444,867	440,920	3,946
Other tran. rev.	73,256	78,715	*5,458
Non-tran. rev.	8,419	8,339	79
Total op. rev.	1,897,633	2,002,785	*105,152
Mt. way & str.	203,272	227,249	*23,977
Mt. of equip.	322,656	295,565	26,090
Traffic exp.	55,634	47,261	8,372
Tran. exp.	616,025	602,665	13,360
General exp.	51,871	51,574	1,702
Total op. exp.	1,249,460	1,227,316	22,144
Net op. rev.	648,172	775,468	*127,296
Outside op., net	2,697	†1,236	3,934
Total net rev.	650,870	774,232	*123,362
Taxes	71,421	72,815	*1,394
Op. income	579,449	701,416	*121,967

July 1 to June 30:

Freight rev.	17,241,018	17,306,612	*65,594
Passenger rev.	5,124,383	5,275,895	*151,512
Other tran. rev.	931,418	906,074	25,343
Non-tran. rev.	94,951	74,853	20,097
Total op. rev.	23,391,771	23,563,436	*171,665
Mt. way & str.	2,627,894	2,690,601	*62,707
Mt. of equip.	4,110,188	3,894,120	315,068
Traffic exp.	587,083	†1,106	75,975
Tran. exp.	8,028,627	8,234,206	*205,578
General xp.	594,942	561,917	33,024
Total op. exp.	15,957,737	15,801,954	155,782
Net op. rev.	7,434,054	7,761,482	*327,448
Outside op., deb.	27,000	†17,984	*45,584
Total net rev.	7,406,434	7,779,467	*373,033
Taxes	859,621	823,515	36,105
Op. income	6,546,812	6,955,951	*409,138

*Decrease. †Debit. ‡Credit.

OREGON SHORT LINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

Mileage	1,646.19	1,508.72	137.47
Freight rev.	1,099,783	1,190,037	*90,253
Passenger rev.	425,740	451,523	*25,782
Other trans. rev.	81,795	80,935	860
Total op. rev.	1,619,292	1,736,386	*117,094
Mt. way & st.	203,091	295,002	*91,911
Mt. of equip.	131,735	165,833	*34,077
Traffic exp.	34,648	29,297	5,411
Trans. exp.	351,217	389,753	*38,546
General exp.	37,542	46,670	*9,128
Total op. exp.	758,255	896,507	*138,252
Net op. rev.	861,036	839,879	21,157
Out. op. (deb.)	-1,591	2,883	1,272
Total net rev.	859,445	837,016	22,429
Taxes	81,405	62,861	18,543
Op. income	778,040	774,155	3,885

July 1 to June 30:

Total op. rev.	19,883,467	20,822,846	*939,378
Total op. exp.	10,389,055	9,542,461	846,593
Net. op. rev.	9,494,412	11,280,384	*1,785,972
Out. op. (deb.)	20,498	8,385	*12,112
Total net rev.	9,473,914	11,271,999	*1,798,085
Taxes	825,548	776,688	48,859
Op. income	8,648,366	10,495,311	*1,846,945

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for June—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	1,714,664	1,594,672	1,274,622
Exp. & taxes	1,239,615	1,191,664	1,023,285
Net	475,049	403,008	251,337
12 mos. gross	21,762,005	20,065,775	18,338,874
Exp. & taxes	15,296,507	15,004,479	13,491,294
12 mos. net	6,453,498	5,184,296	4,847,580

WABASH RAILROAD report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for June—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	2,514.60	2,514.60	.....
Freight rev.	1,555,913	1,499,952	55,960
Passenger rev.	643,437	651,507	*8,070
Other trans. rev.	282,494	288,766	*6,271
Non-trans. rev.	20,801	17,115	3,686
Total op. rev.	2,502,646	2,457,342	45,304
Mt. way & str.	348,851	330,272	18,578
Mt. of equipm't.	414,323	389,447	24,875
Traffic exp.	75,951	83,328	*7,670
Transp. exp.	1,040,584	971,846	77,747
General exp.	73,472	78,865	*5,392
Total op. exp.	1,961,894	1,853,761	128,133
Net op. rev.	540,752	623,581	*82,828
O'side op., deb.	2,788	4,478	*1,690
Total net rev.	537,964	619,102	*81,138
Taxes	79,891	75,537	4,353
Op. income	458,072	543,564	*85,492

July 1 to June 30:

Freight rev.	20,160,877	19,473,372	687,504
Passenger rev.	7,400,984	7,075,314	325,620
Other trans. rev.	2,106,832	1,120,314	*13,482
Non-trans. rev.	215,392	217,053	*1,660
Total op. rev.	29,884,087	28,886,055	997,981
Mt. way & str.	3,629,763	3,600,739	29,024
Mt. of equipm't.	4,268,474	4,117,109	731,365
Traffic exp.	919,042	925,783	*9,740
Transp. exp.	12,052,963	11,056,061	996,902
General exp.	895,938	833,529	62,409
Total op. exp.	22,366,183	20,536,222	1,829,960
Net op. rev.	7,517,854	8,349,833	*831,978
O'side op., deb.	23,894	32,209	*8,314
Total net rev.	7,493,959	8,317,623	*823,664
Taxes	920,873	851,323	69,548
Op. income	6,573,087	7,466,300	*893,213

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO. report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Tot. rcts. fm. op.	468,569	472,380	*3,790
Exp. priv., deb.	225,909	225,180	778
Total oper. rev.	244,660	249,229	*4,569
Total oper. exp.	193,507	194,177	*579
Net oper. rev.	51,063	55,052	*3,989
Taxes	5,000	4,947	52
Oper. income	46,063	50,104	*4,041

July 1 to April 30—

Tot. rcts. fm. op.	4,871,050	6,835,176	*1,964,126
Exp. priv., deb.	2,313,120	3,292,779	*979,658
Total oper. rev.	2,557,929	3,542,397	*984,467
Total oper. exp.	1,992,231	2,413,305	*421,073
Net oper. rev.	565,697	1,129,091	*563,393
Taxes	50,000	49,479	520
Oper. income	515,697	1,079,611	*563,913

Mileage—

Steam roads	15,653	16,142	*489
Other lines	1,021	503	518

*Decrease.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Thursday and Friday:

The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light variable winds.

Florida—Light local showers Wednesday and Thursday, except fair in northwest portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; continued warm in the interior; moderate southeast to south winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair, except probably showers and somewhat cooler in extreme western portion.

Utah—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair in southern, local showers and somewhat cooler in nortion portion.

Oklahoma—Fair, contiued warm, Wednesday and Thursday.

Arkansas—Fair, continued warm, Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair in western, local showers in eastern portion, Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Kentucky—Fair Wednesday, except local showers in southeast portion. Thursday, fair.

Ohio—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Indiana—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday; light, variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, unsettled; colder in northern portion; light to moderate variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, fair in eastern, probably showers and cooler in western portion; light to moderate variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday. Thursday unsettled and cooler, probably local showers; light to moderate variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Minnesota—Fair, cooler Wednesday, probably showers at night or Thursday; moderate winds, becoming northwesterly.

Missouri—Fair, continued warm Wednesday. Thursday unsettled, probably local showers and cooler in northern portion.

North Dakota—Local showers Wednesday; slightly cooler in eastern and southern portions. Thursday fair.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Capt. R. S. Welsh, Quartermaster, to Camden, N. J., for witnessing a firm alarm system installed in the office of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Major D. E. Holley, Twenty-third Infantry, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, thence join his proper station.

Major T. W. Moore, First Infantry, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for instruction, thence to Cleveland, Ohio, recruiting duty, relieving Capt. W. S. McBroom, infantry.

Capt. J. B. Sanford, Twenty-fifth Infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and Capt. W. S. McBroom, infantry, removed.

First Lieut. R. P. Glassburn, Coast Artillery, to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., treatment.

A board of ordnance officers to consist of Col. F. P. Baker, Capts. W. J. Hawkins, D. C. Seagrave, appointed to meet at Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Aug. 8, for the carrying out of army regulations.

The following army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., at call for examination of officers: Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. A.; Col. G. F. Chase, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. A. Cronkhite, Coast Artillery; Major E. D. Persons, Medical Corps; First Lieut. H. Beeuwkes, Medical Corps, and Capt. C. W. Fenton, Second Cavalry, recorder.

Major J. E. Bloom, commissary, will report to army retiring board, Governors Island, at call examination.

Special orders June 30 and July 5 relating to Major C. P. George, retired, revoked.

Major C. N. Barney, retired, to El Paso, Texas, recruiting duty, relieving First Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, who will proceed to Chicago, relieving First Lieut. F. R. Kenney, who will relieve Capt. J. B. Kemper, Eleventh Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Major A. Winter, Medical Corps, to New York for consultation.

The army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington by special orders Dec. 14 is dissolved.

The following army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington at call for examination of officers: Major Gen. W. H. Carter-Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Commissary General; Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Coast Artillery; Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, Medical Corps; Major F. F. Russell, Medicap Corps, and Capt. C. H. Patterson, Coast Artillery, recorder.

Special orders, July 19, relating to Capt. B. Payne, Third Field Artillery, are revoked.

Capt. B. Payne, Third Field Artillery, to San Francisco, and sail for the Philippines Sept. 5.

First Lieut. H. E. Mann, Twilfth Cavalry, from San Antonio, Texas, to proper station.

The following officers from Eleventh Cavalry to their proper stations: Col. M. W. Day, cavalry; Lieut. Col. W. C. Brown, cavalry, and Major R. E. L. Michie, Thirteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. G. Garity transferred from Second to Third Cavalry.

First Lieut. H. E. Mitchell transferred from Third to Second Cavalry.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral S. Schroeder placed on retired list from Aug. 17; Ensign C. S. Yost, resignation accepted, effective Aug. 4; Ensigns M. C. Robertson, A. G. Kirk, and J. D. Maloney to Asiatic station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Standish at Annapolis, North Carolina at Havana, Warrington at Newport, Potomac at Delaware Breakwater, Nebraska, Michigan, and Delaware at Cape Cod Bay, and Isla de Luzon and Stranger at Pensacola.

Sailed—Mayflower from Washington for New York, Paducah from Tompkinsville for Portsmouth, N. H.; Wolverine from Detroit for Port Huron, and Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Vulcan from Gibraltar for Solomon's Island.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Pelletier Company, Sioux City, Iowa; E. A. Stevens, silks and dress goods; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Hurd, hosiery and knit underwear; Mr. Donovan, hosiery and knit underwear; W. H. Brown, underwear; E. J. Pendergast, silks and velvets; Miss M. A. Powers, cloaks and suits; Miss Schaffer, waists; 31 Union Square.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; L. F. Batcheider, domestics; 75 Spring Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; H. M. Phillips, house furnishing goods; B. Ackenrode, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Brandon-Durrell Company, South Bend, Ind.; T. H. Brandon, cloaks, suits, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Miss L. Covert, dry goods; Hotel York.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Hayes, notions and toilet goods; Miss Anderson, corsets; 15 East Twenty-second Street.

Spaulding Cloak and Suit Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Fink cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.

Boston Store, Joliet, Ill.; Miss M. M. Gray, cloaks and millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; H. M. Humphreys, dress goods and silks; 315 Fourth Avenue.

Filenes, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; M. J. Fox, merchandise manager; J. J. Kelly, merchandise manager; Miss Cronin, infants' coats and millinery; Mr. Dutch, misses' skirts and dresses; Mr. Massie, coats and walking skirts; Mr. Phillips, coats and walking skirts; Miss Fitzgibbin, misses' coats and skirts; A. C. Smith, infants' and children's dresses and coats, umbrellas, hosiery, knit underwear, and sweaters; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Rike-Kumler Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; Miss L. K. John, coats and suits; 31 Union Square.

Bailey Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. G. Oppenheim, upholstery goods; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Martin Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. L. Conn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Hasgrave.

Hub, The, Chicago, Ill.; F. Chicoine, furnishing goods; Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; Miss A. D. Delaney, cloaks, suits, furs, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. R. Graves, general manager; The Breslin.

Hirshberg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; C. Hirschberg, ladies' ready to wear; Hotel Somerset.

Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; L. Ransohoff, notions; A. Dagleish, millinery; 821 Broadway.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. Hudis, stationery; 21 Union Square.

Union Dry Goods Company, Macon, Ga.; W. J. Juhorn, dress goods and notions; 114 Fifth Av

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartment Traded for Dyckman Lots —A Twenty-two Story Hotel for Times Square— Operators Buy Second Avenue Corner.

Washington Heights realty continued to lead the market yesterday, when the Sutherland, a new nine-story apartment house at the northeast corner of 158th Street and Riverside Drive, and a plot of thirteen lots in the Dyckman section were involved in a $450,000 trade.

This is the second large trade in this particular section so far this week, the Alexander Hamilton apartment, at 161st Street and Broadway, having figured in a $400,000 trade for Bronx and Yonkers property Monday.

There was also a report in circulation that the Shenandoah and Chesapeake apartment houses, covering the entire block front on the east side of Audubon Avenue, between 172d and 173d Streets, and two other elevator apartment houses had been sold to a syndicate of investors. No verification of the sale could be obtained, however.

The Shenandoah and Chesapeake are owned by the Colonial Holding Company, and recently figured in a trade which also involved the Riverside mansions at the north corner of Riverside Drive and 118th Street.

Negotiations are also said to be pending for the erection of a twenty-two-story hotel on the site of the Criterion and New York Theatres on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. Klaw & Erlanger control the property, while the syndicate is represented by Vogel & Vogel. The property has been held at about $4,000,000, and the scheme involves about $10,000,000. Martin Vogel stated last night that no definite action had been taken in the matter as yet.

Apartment in $450,000 Trade.

The Dyckman Estates Company, of which Bradley Martin, Jr., is President, purchased from Brown brothers the Sutherland, a nine-story apartment, on a plot 75 by 115 at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 158th Street.

In part payment for the Sutherland Mr. Martin's company gives to Brown Brothers the plot, 180 by 250, at the southwest corner of Nagle Avenue and Arden Street, the longer dimension on the street. On this plot the new owners are planning to erect three apartment houses.

The exchange, which involved about $450,000, was negotiated by Arnold Byrne & Baumann and Van Norden & Wilson. A few weeks ago the same brokers sold for Martin the opposite northwest corner, a plot of similar dimensions, to Charles Hensle, who is to develop that property in like manner.

Operators Buy Second Av. Corner.

Ennis & Sinnot have purchased for speculation the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. The property, which is known as 719 and 721, consists of two five-story flats, with stores, on a plot, 49.5 by 83.

The seller, Agnes L. M. Carey of Boston, Mass., has owned the property for the past twenty years. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Deal in West Harlem.

Porter & Co. have sold, in conjunction with L. J. Greenberger for Ella S. West, the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 115 West 131st Street, on a lot 18 by 100.

Madison Avenue Plot Transferred.

Deeds of conveyance have been executed for the transfer of the property, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, to the Thomas Addis Emmet Realty Company, of which Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, founder of the Women's Hospital, is President; Thomas A. Emmet, Jr., and Dr. John Duncan Emmet, Directors. Dr. Emmet, who is 84 years of age, has formed the holding company for the purpose of improving the site with a twelve-story store and loft building. One of the old dwellings on the site was purchased by Dr. Emmet about twenty-five years ago for $16,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Innes & Center have leased for the Rhinelander estate the two houses, 111 East Nineteenth Street and 113 East Nineteenth Street, for a term of five years each, to separate parties for dwelling purposes. Also, for Dr. H. G. MacKaye of Newport the dwelling 114 East Nineteenth Street, and for the Coe estate the private residence 162 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Million Dollar Theatre For Newark.

Plans for a million-dollar theatre, to be erected in Bijou Park, in Market Street, Newark, N. J., have been tentatively accepted by F. F. Proctor, and within two months it is expected that work will be begun on the erection of the new playhouse.

The contract for construction has not yet been given out, but the services of a number of the best interior decorators in this country have been engaged to execute the designs of the architect, A. C. Johnson of Toledo, Ohio.

The structure will cover the large tract where Bijou Park is now conducted by the Proctor interests as a motion picture show place, on the south side of Market Street, west of Halsey Street.

Plans for New Rectory.

Plans were filed yesterday for building a five-story rectory for the Eglise St. Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Church on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 195.4 feet east of Lexington Avenue, at a cost of $80,000. It will be a plain edifice of brick, with limestone and terra cotta trimmings, fireproof, and equipped with an elevator. N. Serracino is the architect.

Notes.

Dr. L. G. Weber is the buyer of 10 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, sold recently by Oakley Myers.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a fireproof theatre to be erected at the northwest corner of Broadway and Varet Street, Borough of Brooklyn, for M. Gold of Arverne, L. I., as owner. It is to be erected in the theatre district of Brooklyn, where Percy Williams's theatre has recently been erected, and the De Kalb Theatre is now being erected.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,991 and 1,993, w s, 295 ft n of 178th St, 53.10x145.9x53.8x146, five-story tenement; E. I. Silberstein, referee; amount due, $15,071.18; taxes, &c., $376; adjourned to Aug. 11.

Washington Av, 1,985, w s, 242 ft n of 178th St, 53.10x146x53.10x146.8, five-story tenement; J. F. Couch, referee; amount due, $14,072.08; subject to a first mortgage of $48,000; adjourned to Aug. 11.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Varick St, 65, w s, 98 ft s of Vestry St, 22x62.3, four-story brick and stone building; James Kearney, referee; amount due, $20,271.33; adjourned to Aug. 29.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

115th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, for an open-air moving picture show; Weissmann & Steinberg, 2,136 8th Av, owner; Eberle & Demmer, 1,269 Broadway, architects; cost, $80,000.

50th St, n s, 147.10 ft e of Park Av, for a seven-story stock house, 77.2x100.5; Schaefer Brewing Co., 112 East 51st St, owner; A. G. Koenig, 114 East 28th St, architect; cost, $135,000.

76th St, s s, 195.4 ft e of Lexington Av, for a five-story brick rectory, 69.8x102.2; Eglise St. Jean Baptiste, 185 East 76th St, owner; M. Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

Grand Concourse, n e corner of 183d St, for a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 32.6x35; Alexander Wilson, 441 Tremont Av, owner; Frederick Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $25,000.

182d St, n s, 88.10 ft s of Grand Concourse, for a two-story brick garage, 22.8x23; Alexander Wilson, 441 Tremont Av, owner; Frederick Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rombouts Av, e s, 79.9 ft s of Boston Post Road, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x30; Domenico Rizzo, 291 Pleasant Av, owner; Carl P. Johnson, 8 East 42d St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Tyndall Av, junction of Mosholu Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21.10x56.6; Mrs. Walter Kelly, Mosholu and Riverdale Avs, owner; J. H. Walsh, 280th St and Riverdale Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, e s, between 128th and Lawrence Sts, to a two-story storage building; Bernheimer & Schwarts Pilsener Brewing Co., owner; L. Oberlier, architect; cost, $60,000.

Washington Av, n s, 1,685, to a four-story brick and stone tenement, 25x76.6; Jonas Weil, 8 Beekman St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $1,000.

155th St, n s, 200 ft w of Melrose Av, to a two-story frame tenement, 25x54; Dr. Louis Kohl, 379 East 156th St, owner; Robert Glenn, 363 East 149th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of second part.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Anna Sands to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, (mtg $7,600,) B & S, July 29; M. Marx, 120 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, e s, Plot 50, Map 697, part of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 50x220.5x53.3x202; Ensign Realty Co to John W. Comey, 52 West 54th St, (mtg $9,600,) Aug. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n s, 151 ft w of Isham St, 50.4x 159x50x164.4; Broadway, n w s, 100.8 ft s w of Isham St, 50.4x264.4 to e s of Cooper St x50x269.8; James Alexander to Edward J. McGuire, 36 East 81st St, (mtg $15,000,) Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 50th St, 131.5x90.2x 120.2x122.7; Jacob Hirsh to Edmund L. Mooney, 11 West 44th St, and Andrew J. Shipman, 636 West 158th St, 1-16 part, all liens, Aug. 8.; attorneys, Blandy, M. & S., 37 Wall St.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,041, w s, 25.11x100; Leopold Neugroschl to Amelia Neugroschl, on premises, B. & S., all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, Herman & H., 41 Park Row.....$1

CLAY AV, 1,190, e s, 33x80; Christina Wiehe to Frederick Schafer, 240 East 78th St, (mtg $25,500,) Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

DUANE ST, 1, n e corner of Rose St, 33.4x 84x47.4 to Rose St x5.8; Henry C. Jurgens to Carrie Jurgens, both on premises, all title, Aug. 8; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway.....$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100.1x144.5x irregular, foreclosure, Aug. 6, 1911; Maxwell Davidson, referee, to Holland Holding Co., 1 Pine St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 7; attorney, State Realty and Mortgage Co., 11 Pine St.....$33,000

GREENWICH ST, 788, n w corner of Perry St, 25x63x41.6x47; John Reid, Jr., to Alexander B. Halliday, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 4, 1906; address, 44 Pine St..$1

HAVEMEYER AV, e s, from n s of Story Av to s s of Quimby Av, 216x205, Unionport; Carrie Bendheim to Clarence Realty and Construction Co, 206 Broadway, (mtg $8,000,) July 5; attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$1

HAVEMEYER AV, s e corner of Quimby Av, 108x105, Unionport; Clarence Realty and Construction Co to Unionport Construction Co, 42 Broadway, (mtg $5,500,) July 11; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 68 William St.....$1

HAVEMEYER AV, s e corner of Quimby Av, 108x105, Unionport, release mortgage; Elizabeth C. Woodward to Unionport Construction Co, 42 Broadway, July 31; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 68 William St.....$2,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Mangin St, 40x75; Herman Baum to Ceres Realty Co., 132 Nassau St, (mtg $27,500 and all liens, B. & S.,) July 19; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St.....$100

HULL AV, w s, 125 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 20x110; Thomas A. Roe to Robert E. Shaw and another, 218 West 137th St, (mtg $6,750,) June 30, 1910.....$1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x85; Corn Exchange Realty Co to Lydia A. Reynolds, 2,767 Decatur Av, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St.....$1

LOT 2, map of 108 lots, Coster estate, Bronx; Gennaro Preglia to Demetrio Pezzanite, 1,210 Fort Schuyler Road, Aug. 7; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 17 and 18, Block 29, Map 1,140, Section 1, Bathgate estate; Edward J. Cahill to Helena S. Moss, Glen Ridge, N. J., (mtg $5,800,) July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 221 and 222, Map 1,278 of 369 lots Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Thornton Bros. Co. to Annie D. Wallace, 7 St. Luke's Place, Matteawan, N. Y., Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 187th St, 132.9x50x irregular; John Reis to Solomon Berrick, 127 East 72d St, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 595, w s, 27x111.5x29.9x124; Angelo Pastorius to Johanna Brender, 1,578 7th Av, all liens, July 26; attorney, David Kornbluh, 140 Nassau St.....$1

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s s, 141.1 ft e of 3d Av, 47x98.10; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil, Lake Placid, N. Y., and B. Mayer, 41 East 72d St, Aug. 7, (mtg $34,000;) attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

TINTON AV, w s, 308.9 ft n of 161st St, 183x 41.3x irregular, with all title to small strip on n s; Solon Berrick to John Reis, 761 East 180th St, Aug. 1, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

VERMILYEA Av, n w s, at n e s of Isham St, 148.2x211x91.6x— to Isham St x75; Corn Exchange Realty Co to John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St, (mtg $25,000,) ½ part, March 1, 1910.....$1

VERMILYEA Av, n w s, at n e s of Isham St, 148.2x211x91.6x— to Isham St x75; Corn Exchange Realty Co to Lydia A. Reynolds, 2,767 Decatur Av, ½ part, all liens; J. P. Everett, 32 Liberty St.....$100

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x80; Gussie Levy to Annie Eland, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $20,100,) Aug. 7; attorney, Herman Roth, 256 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, e s, 40 ft n of 158d St, 79.11x100; Helen Handman to Annie Evens, 196 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, all liens, July 31; attorney, E. Youngarts, 217 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.61

43D ST, n s, 168 ft e of 8th Av, 41x100.5; Louis K. Hoag to John B. Riley, 17 Broad St, Plattsburg, N. Y., and J. H. Booth, 7 Cumberland Av, Plattsburg, N. Y., (mtg $220,000,) July 27; John H. Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.....$1

46TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; Joanna E. Barker to Prelate D. Barker, at Mobile, Ala., (mtg $12,000,) July 15, 1901; attorney, Harie S. Lizes, 372 Lexington Av..$1

62D ST, 117 East, n s, 16x66.8x16x67.10; Edward Hannan to Elizabeth R. Hadfield, 117 East 62d St, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, 158 West, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; B. H. Weisker, Jr., James B. Butler, and John A. Thompson, Commissioners in partition, (order Supreme Court,) to Lillie H. Hearne, 620 West 115th St, July 28; attorney, D. H. King, 165 Broadway....$1

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 43x irregular; Charles H. Davis to H. Everett Russell, 257 West 73d St, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 221 and 222, Map 1,278 of 369 lots Hunt's Point Realty Co.; Thornton Bros. Co. to Annie D. Wallace, 7 St. Luke's Place, Matteawan, N. Y., Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 187th St, 132.9x50x irregular; John Reis to Solomon Berrick, 127 East 72d St, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 595, w s, 27x111.5x29.9x124; Angelo Pastorius to Johanna Brender, 1,578 7th Av, all liens, July 26; attorney, David Kornbluh, 140 Nassau St.....$1

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s s, 141.1 ft e of 3d Av, 47x98.10; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil, Lake Placid, N. Y., and B. Mayer, 41 East 72d St, Aug. 7, (mtg $34,000;) attorneys, Weil & Mayer, 5 Beekman St.....$100

TINTON AV, w s, 308.9 ft n of 161st St, 183x 41.3x irregular, with all title to small strip on n s; Solon Berrick to John Reis, 761 East 180th St, Aug. 1, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

VERMILYEA Av, n w s, at n e s of Isham St, 148.2x211x91.6x— to Isham St x75; Corn Exchange Realty Co to John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St, (mtg $25,000,) ½ part, March 1, 1910.....$1

VERMILYEA Av, n w s, at n e s of Isham St, 148.2x211x91.6x— to Isham St x75; Corn Exchange Realty Co to Lydia A. Reynolds, 2,767 Decatur Av, ½ part, all liens; J. P. Everett, 32 Liberty St.....$100

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 19.8x80; Gussie Levy to Annie Eland, Hartford, Conn., (mtg $20,100,) Aug. 7; attorney, Herman Roth, 256 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, e s, 40 ft n of 158d St, 79.11x100; Helen Handman to Annie Evens, 196 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, all liens, July 31; attorney, E. Youngarts, 217 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.61

43D ST, n s, 168 ft e of 8th Av, 41x100.5; Louis K. Hoag to John B. Riley, 17 Broad St, Plattsburg, N. Y., and J. H. Booth, 7 Cumberland Av, Plattsburg, N. Y., (mtg $220,000,) July 27; John H. Booth, Plattsburg, N. Y.....$1

46TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; Joanna E. Barker to Prelate D. Barker, at Mobile, Ala., (mtg $12,000,) July 15, 1901; attorney, Harie S. Lizes, 372 Lexington Av..$1

62D ST, 117 East, n s, 16x66.8x16x67.10; Edward Hannan to Elizabeth R. Hadfield, 117 East 62d St, Aug. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, 158 West, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; B. H. Weisker, Jr., James B. Butler, and John A. Thompson, Commissioners in partition, (order Supreme Court,) to Lillie H. Hearne, 620 West 115th St, July 28; attorney, D. H. King, 165 Broadway....$1

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 43x irregular; Charles H. Davis to H. Everett Russell, 257 West 73d St, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

84TH ST, n s, 206.10 ft e of Park Av, 20.5x 102.2; Margaret T. Murphy to Ellen Murphy, 127 East 84th St, (mtg $5,000,) March 27; attorney, H. S. Cook, 38 Park Row.....$1

130TH ST, 137 West, n s, 19x36.11; John W. Comey to Ensign Realty Co, 156 Broadway, Aug. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$1

132D ST, 227 West, s, 15x36.11; Anna Copermann to Neil P. Duross, 533 Riverside Drive, (mtg $8,500,) July 19; N. P. Duross, 50 Church St.....$1

138D ST, 537 to 539 West, n s, 50x99.11; Judith E. Nelson to Anna K. de Comas, 500 West 122d St, all liens, July 20; attorneys, Lee & Connolly, 35 Nassau St.....$1

143D ST, 111 and 118 West, n s, 41.8x99.11; Florentine M. Fuld to Leonhard Realty Co, 150 East 110th St, (mtg $50,250,) Aug. 4; L. H. Fuld, 150 East 110th St.....$500

146TH ST, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 14.11x—x

Irvington, N. Y.; owner, John J. Conners, 954 Ogden Av; Robert W. Todd, 229 Broadway, $6,500

PERRY AV, n e corner of Scott Av, (now Woodlawn Road,) 90x25x97.8x26.1, July 31, 1908; Katie B. O'Donnell, owner, 3,056 Woodlawn Road, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; address, 176 Broadway.....$6,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 187th St, 115.6x82.10x100x140.8, Aug. 26, 1909; Winter & Co., a corporation, owner, 220 Southern Boulevard, to Jacob Brothers, a corporation; Wentworth, L. & S., 350 Broadway.....$25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 174th St, 124.8x100, Sept. 7, 1910; H. G. Realty Co. to Samuel F. Manges; owner, Samuel Baumann, 51 West 89th St; David Levy, 32 Broadway, $15,000

7TH AV, 561, n e corner of 40th St, 19.9x80, Aug. 1, 1906; Catharine E. Brady, owner, 60 West 76th St, to John B. Harrison, trustee of John Long, deceased; Charles A. Dashon, 258 Broadway.....$75,000

7TH AV, 563 and 565, e s, 39.6x80, Feb. 10, 1899; Patrick Brady and Mary A., his wife, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; owner, Catherine E. Brady, 60 West 76th St; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

8TH AV, 2,544, e s, 24.11x100, Aug. 3, 1902; Grace M. Porthauer to Jessie Allen, Frank Jessup, and Frances A. Allan; owner, Louis W. Weill, 352 West 46th St; F. P. Hummel, 1,511 3d Av.....$17,000

SAME PROPERTY, June 27, 1905; Bella Kaufmann to George S. Runk; owner and attorney, same.....$10,000

9TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100, July 30, 1901; George Monk and Sarah Ann, his wife, to Eastern Equity Co., 32 Nassau St; Herman Blessed, 2,720 Kingsbridge Road; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$28,000

84TH ST, 259 West, n s, 22.10x98.9, Feb. 5, 1908; Sarah M. Pustknuchen, owner, Hoboken, N. J., to Elizabeth Phillips; Oscar Wagner, 92 William St.....$5,000

49TH ST, 237 West, mortgage on fixtures, July 29, 1911; Joseph Rocco to Italio Fugazy.....$110

65TH ST, 338 and 340 East, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100, Aug. 13, 1906; Abraham Alweil to Samuel Broom, 1,812 Madison Av.; Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway..$11,250

65TH ST, 334 and 336 East, s s, 262.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100, Aug. 13, 1906; Abraham Alweil to Mollie Hirshfield, 748 West End Av.; attorneys, same.....$11,250

65TH ST, 330 and 332 East, s s, 37.6x100, Aug. 13, 1906; Abraham Alweil to Maurice Cohen, Pennsylvania Av, Crestwood, Yonkers; Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$10,250

SAME PROPERTY, July 10, 1906; Jacob Binder and Ida, his wife, and others, to Katharine P. Cropper; Baylis & Sanborn, 37 Liberty St.....$36,000

78TH ST, n s, 287.2 ft e of Park Av, 18.8x 102.2, Aug. 1, 1906; Susanna V. Cahill, widow, owner, 820 Lexington Av, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; George G. De Witt, 88 Nassau St.....$2,500

SAME PROPERTY, June 14, 1905; same to same; attorney, same.....$10,000

90TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 175x 100.11x41x5.11x58.11x5.11x75x100, May 31, 1907; Anabel Lyons to Joseph M. Lesser, trustee; Lesser, Fleischmann & Long, 140 Nassau St.....$7,000

SAME PROPERTY, March 29, 1906; the Forum Realty Co. to Columbia Trust Co.; owner, Louise F. Mahoney, trustee, 76 West 68th St; Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$40,000

140TH ST, 463 West, n s, 17x99.11, Oct. 4, 1906; Charles G. Wridgway to Ella Bender; Moses Weill, 8 East 14th St, Room 30..$5,000

171ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x95, May 31, 1911; the Racid Realty Co. to Daniel F. Mahoney; owner, party of first part, 35 Nassau St; Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St, $5,200

176TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 150x 99.11, May 21, 1909; Daniel Hamburger and Johanna, his wife, to Yorkville Bank; owner, Strauss Building and Realty Co., 73 East 90th St; Theodore Hansen, 35 Nassau St.....$37,000

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 150x 99.11, May 21, 1909; Daniel Hamburger and Johanna, his wife, to Yorkville Bank; owner, Strauss Building and Realty Co., 73 East 90th St; Theo. Hansen, 35 Nassau St.....$37,000

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, April 3, 1911; Riedt Realty Co., owner, 1,825 Bathgate Av, to Title Insurance Co.; address, 135 Broadway.....$28,000

198TH ST, s s, 55 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x98, Jan. 13, 1905; Charlotte S. Siener to Lathrop Colgate, Bedford, N. Y.; Robert W. Todd, 229 Broadway.....$5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOYLE, Michael, to Theodore Hersig.....$100

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK to Edwin J. Keane.....$12,000

CAULKINS, Leocadie V., to Flora W. Pinkus. $1

SPEEDWAY REALTY CO. to Isidore Jackson and another.....$100

SULZBERGER, Rena, to Fred Fuld.....$1

BOYD, Elsie, to George Schreiner.....$1

SCHWARTZ, Samuel, to Samuel and Rosie Schwartz.....$9,000

STEIN, Helene, to Herman Schwarts.....$1

WEILL, Leonard, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, two assignments.....$1

SPERANZA, Florence C., executrix, to Florence C. Speranza.....$1

SPERANZA, Florence C., executrix, to Lathrop Colgate.....$1

FIDELITY TRUST CO. to Eastern Equity Co.....$28,000

KOHN, Harry N., to Sol. Kohn.....$100

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. to Bowery Savings Bank.....$1

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. to Frances A. Allen, 6-17 parts.....$6,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO. to Frances A. Allen, 5-17 parts.....$5,000

BUTLER, Isaac, to Elizabeth K. Dooling.$4,500

STEINGLANZ, Jacob, to Abraham Klinefeld.$1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Sarah Hoffheimer.....$12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Abraham Stern.....$28,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Sarah Dinkelman and another.....$8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.$30,000

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOME to Lawyers Mortgage Co.....$19,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,504, store and part of basement; Frederick Herrman to Frank Vaora, on premises, 5 years from July 1, 1909; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway....$900

BOWERY, 170, top floor; Peter Condogiane and another to Gabriel Fisher, 50 Bowery, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1911., $1,250 and $1,500

GREENWICH ST, 788, all; Alexander B. Halliday to Louis Heim, 54 Morton St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1911; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 120 Broadway....$3,500 and $5,600

7TH ST, 35 East, parlor floor; Jennie Dorf to David A. Levien, on premises, 2 years from May 1, 1910.....$720

107TH AV, 508, store and basement; Samuel Blumenstock to Diedrich Schwarting, on premises, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1911.....$1,000

109TH ST, 350 East, store; Salvatore Virgilio to Giuseppe Patito, 2 years from Dec. 1, 1909; attorney, E. V. C. Pescia, 206 Broadway.....$260

180TH ST, 515 East, n s, Hubbard Realty Co. to M. and S. Holtenstein, 4,887 3d Av, 4 8-12 years from Aug. 15, 1911..$780 and $900

Mechanics' Liens.

72D. ST, 148 West; M. F. Westergren, Inc., against Frederick A. Elliott, owner; R. McAdam, contractor.....$400

167TH ST, 546 West; Giedhill Wall Paper Co. against Sun Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$145

5TH AV, 999; Bishop Gutta Percha Co. against Century Holding Co., owner; Power Engineering and Contracting Co., contractor..$114

PLEASANT AV, 378; Joseph Cohen against Sunflower Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$475

EAST BROADWAY, 91; Rider Ericsson Engine Co. against Lasarus and Michael Levy, owners; Levy & Son, contractors.....$168

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 142d St, 30.10x81.10; Church E. Gates Co., Inc., against Vincenzo Razzano and Pasquale Curzio, owners and contractors.....$1,190

MONROE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x95; Hirsch Brothers, Inc., against Weller & Meeker, Frederick Weller, and Ernest Meeker, owners and contractors.....$43

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, between 176th and 177th Sts, 199.10x100; John Trainor against Gingold Realty Co. and Charles M. Rosenthal, owners; John Gleitman, contractor.....$146

CATHARINE ST, 11 and 13; Rider Ericsson Engine Co. against Lasarus Levy, owner; L. Levy & Son, contractors.....$117

5TH AV, 1,480; Louis Berger against Pauline L. Goodman, owner; Meyer Rudin, contractor.....$47

25TH ST, 127 to 131 West; Otis Elevator Co. against John E. Olson Construction Co., owner and contractor; John E. Olson, owner, $5,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, n w corner of 26th St; Michael Marley against L. M. Jones and others, July 25, 1911, (by payment).....$44

SAME PROPERTY, July 25, 1911, (by deposit).....$44

SAME PROPERTY; James Marley against same, July 25, 1911, (by payment).....$41

BROADWAY, n w corner of 183d St; Baldinger & Kupfelman Manufacturing Co. against M. Levin, Nov. 25, 1910.....$2,300

Lis Pendens.

9TH ST, 329 East; People of the State of New York against Fanny Gootman, (notice of levy;) attorney, C. S. Whitman.

DALY AV, 1,987; Empire City Savings Bank against Carmino Liberti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton, Jr.

3D AV, 4,413 to 4,417; Philip Altus against Patrick Monahan and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, L. J. Gold.

LOTS 46 and 47, Section 11, Block 3,001, two actions; Elway Co. against Jackson Construction Co. and others, (two foreclosures of transfer of tax liens;) attorney, S. Josephthal.

BROOK AV, e s, between 171st St and Wendover Av; Bessie Roginsky against Max Konig and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. Haberman.

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 166.7 ft s of 189th St and Concourse, 25x27.7; Bertha C. Stahr against Joseph H. Holland and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.

ONEIDA AV, s e corner of 235th St, 25x100; Belle T. Sewell against Louis Cohen and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, M. Frank.

6TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 118.9x152.10x irregular, leasehold; 6th Av, n w corner of 18th St, 65.3x100, leasehold; 19th St, 110 to 136 West, right, title, &c.; 18th St, 109 to 133 and 131 to 143 West; American Blower Co. against Greenhut & Co., and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. H. Fuller.

Building Loan Contracts.

HAVEMEYER AV, e s, 66.7 ft s of Quimby Av, 25.9x105; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Unionport Construction Co.....$4,000

HAVEMEYER AV, e s, 25.7 ft s of Quimby Av, 25.9x105; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Unionport Construction Co.....$4,000

QUIMBY AV, s e corner of Havemeyer Av, 105x30.10; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Unionport Construction Co.....$4,500

HAVEMEYER AV, e s, 30.10 ft s of Quimby Av, 25.9x105; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Unionport Construction Co.....$4,000

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LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
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Will sell or exchange my 23d St. shopping section building. Best proposition and $5,000 cash takes it. Investor, 147 Times.

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44-48 West 86th St.

High-class new 5-story Dwellings, American basement, stone front houses, each 25 feet wide; Otis elevator; sun parlor on roof. Immediate possession.

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Garage plot, West 44th St. $16,000 lot Bargain. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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$200 DOWN, $30 MONTHLY

Will buy a one-family brick house in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from City Hall; 7 rooms; hardwood finish, parquet floors, tiled vestibule and bath; electric lights; elegantly decorated, wide verandas; fine lawns; street sewered and improved; on new Subway lines; 5-cent fare; the monthly payments cover taxes, interest, water, &c. Builder, P 257 Times Downtown.

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THE SNAVELY CONSTRUCTION CO., 1,637 E. 28TH ST., BROOKLYN.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plot 75x100; also two corners high ground; east of White Plains Av., Wakefield. Graf, 1,973 Unionport Road, Van Nest.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ELEGANT 9 ROOM HOUSE

modern, all latest improvements, 2 blocks from shore, only 27 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y., on 3 full lots; 2 more lots can be acquired if desired; macadamized streets, cement walks, curbs, etc., and has electric lighting, sewered property; privilege of fine bathing beach, dock, anchorage, and high-class yacht clubhouse; refined and select neighborhood and elegant surroundings; price $7,000; terms will be arranged to suit purchaser; title guaranteed. Address WATER-FRONT, Box 307 Times Downtown.

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QUEENS, L. I. A beautiful new home. Price $5,600—Value $6,000, 28 minutes from Broadway, 3 minutes from express station; 10 trains daily; electric, Subway, and trolleys. Restricted property, every modern convenience. Special design, construction, and fixtures guaranteed. Schools, libraries, churches, etc.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Manner of Ascertaining the Duty on Woolen Goods Is Defined.

In overruling a protest filed by C. A. Auffmordt & Co. regarding the classification of woolen goods, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday held that in applying the proviso to Paragraph 380 of the present tariff, "that on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the rates of duty shall be 5 per cent. less than those imposed by this schedule on cloths," the 5 per cent. in question is to be deducted from the total amount of duties, and is not to be subtracted from the ad valorem rate.

The method pursued by Collector Loeb in determining the amount of duty was to figure the total amount at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem, from which amount he deducted 5 per cent., or one-twentieth. The importers admit that this method is correct so far as it applies to the 44 cents per pound rate, but that it is incorrect as to the 55 per cent. ad valorem rate. It was alleged that in that case 5 per cent. should have been deducted from 55 per cent., leaving 50 per cent. Judge Chamberlain, in construing the law, says, in part:

"This contention is illogical, in that it seeks to give one meaning to the proviso in so far as it relates to the specific rate, and another when the ad valorem rate is in question. In the brief it is urged that the question is one of differentiation between 'rate' and 'amount'; that the Collector deducted 5 per cent. from the amount instead of the rate, as commanded by the proviso to Paragraph 380. It is difficult to understand how different results can be arrived at by deducting 5 per cent. from the amount in one case and 5 per cent. from the rate in the other case.

"There can be no difference if each method is pursued with arithmetical correctness. The proviso to the paragraph would be subject to no different construction if instead of saying '5 per cent.' it said the equivalent in other terms, namely, one-twentieth. Would counsel for the importer under those circumstances contend that the Collector was to deduct one-twentieth from the specific rate and one-eleventh, or 5 per cent., from the ad valorem rate? The protest is overruled and the decision of the Collector affirmed."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAXON LAMP COMPANY, auto lamps, 580 West Twenty-eighth Street. Judge Holt has appointed Alan Fox receiver, bond $500.

SAMUEL GREENBERG, salesman, 46 Bond Street, formerly a manufacturer of artificial feathers, filed a petition. Liabilities $3,486 and no assets.

ARTHUR H. MISSILDINE, Inspector of the Health Department, 975 Summit Avenue, Bronx, filed a petition. Liabilities $3,538 and no assets.

ROTHSTEIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, auto supplies, 1,055 Park Avenue. Judge Holt has appointed James R. Sloane receiver, bond $2,500. Liabilities $15,000 and assets consisting of stock $3,000 and accounts $2,000.

SATLOW & BEINHART.—Joseph Satlow and Benjamin Reinhart, jewelry, 81 Chrystie Street. Petition by Aaron Rosin, a creditor, for $700. Judge Holt appointed Chester T. Neal receiver. Liabilities $10,000 and assets $8,750.

YORKVILLE CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, 1,725 Third Avenue. Judge Holt has appointed James Ivins receiver, bond $500. The assets are $1,000, consisting of stock, $500, on which a City Marshal has made a levy, and fixtures $500.

WEINER & RAPPAPORT.—Hyman Weiner and Reuben Rappaport, manufacturers of furs at 88 East Thirteenth Street. Petition by Sol Warenoff, $720; Morris Seibert, $302, and Abraham H. Cohan, $139. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $300.

UNION EQUIPMENT AND BRONZE CO., manufacturer of bronze office fixtures, 149 Broadway, and Rutherford, N. J. Petition by Crane Company, $194; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, $653, and Fred J. Fleming, $128. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $15,350.

JULES W. LINDAU, Jr., 218 West 112th Street, filed a petition. Liabilities $10,833 and assets consisting of forty-nine shares of stock of Lindau, Jr., & Seligman, a corporation, at 145 West Forty-fifth Street, of which he was formerly Secretary, value unknown. Among the creditors are the above corporation, $1,000; Jules W. Lindau, Sr., $4,250, and Hallahan & Ahearn, $1,200.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrahms, Annie, et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Ackerman, Andrew—T. Allison, $110.
Applebaum, Ralph—Same, $110.
Crockett, Thomas B.—M. M. Joyce, $285.
Catts, Robert—H. V. Voghte, $112.
Cahn, Louis—T. Allison, $110.
Conville, William T., et al.—Northern Bank of New York, $542.
Comnier, Sadie E., et al.—J. Mijsis, $183.
Cowperthwaite, Herbert M.—S. C. Thurn et al., $127.
Briggs, G. Elmer—S. G. Taylor, $110.
Brown, Alvin H.—Bendheim Construction Co., $147.
Blum, Alfred—T. Allison, $110.
Baker, D. Hyman—S. Rosenthal, $2,592.
Burke, F. St. John, et al.—Ludowici Celadon Co., $522.
Delahunt, Edward—C. Roffman, $138.
Deutscher, Louis—G. Deutscher, $127.
Fink, August—N. Y. Lubricating Oil Co., $122.
Goodman, David—T. Allison, $110.
Gauche, Edward E.—Same, $110.
Grinberg, David(et al.—Barstun Realty Co., $1,161.
Harrington, Frank F.—T. Allison, $110.
Halfish, Emil—M. Hyamg, $114.
Krausch, Philip, et al.—M. G. Spaeth, $327.
Kramer, Samuel—T. Allison, $110.
Keenan, Frank P., et al.—Northern Bank of New York, $542.
Klein, Morris—City of New York, $119.
La Pume, Salvatore—J. Jaburg et al., $244.
Levinson, Leo—G. Spaeth, $150.
Same et al.—Same, $327.
Latorre, Michael, et al.—People, &c., $2,000.
Mitchell, George H. B.—T. Allison, $110.
Moses, Brice J.—E. E. Taylor, $1,577.
Morris, Adolph, et al.—Barstun Realty Co., $1,161.
Manfredi, Michael and Antonio, et al.—People, &c., $2,000.
Nachemofsky, Jacob—F. J. Baumert et al., $214.
Pretzfelder, Eugene—T. Allison, $110.
Pillods, Henry, Jr.—Bigelow Varnish Co., $178.
Rauch, Samuel, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Rehbaum, George—G. Wacht et al., $165.
Schwartz, Abraham—I. Friedman, $177.
Silver, David—Krieger Shoe Co., $105.
Sheiner, Charles L., et al.—People, &c., $500.
Sheridan, John J.—A. C. Mingey, $321.
Sarro, Angelo, et al.—People, &c., $2,000.
Taliaferro, Wondsor L.—T. Allison, $110.
Troy, James E.—Same, $110.
Uhlfelder, Simon, et al.—Raisler Heating Co., $329.
Same—Same, $221.
Weinberg, Abraham, et al.—Raisler Heating Co., $329.
Same—Same, $221.
T. J. Nolan & Co.—B. Rubinstein, $250.
A-One Mfg. Co.—E. F. Schafer, $1,804.

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Le Roy Construction Co. et al.—Ludowici Celadon Co., $522.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Geadding, Sanford T.—A. Brennan et al., March 8, 1911, $263.
Leventritt, Roy—S. Phillips, June 24, 1911, $592.
Stern, Randall H.—J. Roth, June 17, 1911, $534.
Leventritt, Roy—E. Wolf et al., June 24, 1911, $2,093.
Granite Spring Water Co.—Singer Manufacturing Co., May 12, 1910, $559.
Same—Mount Pleasant Bank, July 8, 1910, $1,081.
McKenney, Lottie E.—M. C. Van Cott, July 15, 1911, $2,869.
Southgate, Henry—H. A. Whitmore, June 25, 1907, $144.
Silverson, Abraham—S. D. Coser, Dec. 2, 1907, $461.
Rainsford, Harry S.—Meaney Printing Co., July 15, 1908, (released,) $1,082.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ford, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Albert v. Albert. 2—Williams v. Williams. 3—Clement, Jr., v. Brackett. 4—Boston Colony Fruit Ex v. Porter. 5—Matter of Eden Av, East 172d and 174th Sts. 6—Matter of Union Life Ins Co. 7—Low v. Setlow Realty Co. 8—Matter of Eden Av. 9—Matter of Moore. 10—Fox v. Durgan. 11—Kondel v. Dohigan & Nielson. 12—Oil Mario v. A G Pierce Co. 13—Cannela v. Well. 14—Phillips v. Frank. 15—Rhindlander R E Co v. Harbater. 16—Wolf v. Wolf. 17—Babout v. Misrini. 18—Wilson v. Ford. 19—Clement v. Brackett. 20—Newgold v. Childs. 21—Bahout v. Misrini. 22—Davidson v. Brown. 23—Same v. same. 24—Ruppert v. Roff. 25—Brown v. Berle. 26—Matter of Union Life Co. 27—Diets v. Diets. 28—Keller v. Keller. 29—Barnet v. Schwartzreich. 30—Meyerstein v. Davis & Lawrence. 31—Mishkin v. Weisgerger. 32—People v. Maifetti. 33—People v. Calligan. 34—Schoenman v. Lauser. 35—Herling v. Herling. 36—Bender v. Lonergan. 37—Herbert v. Herbert. 38—Matter of Quest. 39—Matter of same. 40—Matter of same. 41—Ragette v. Bronx Home New Co. 42—Tichenor v. Tichenor. 43—Bischoff v. Strippel. 44—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 45—Stember v. Stember. 46—Phelan v. Kayes. 47—Matter of Carter Av. 48—Quackenbushe v. Sickels. 49—Bond v. Bond. 50—Cinotti v. Columbian Realty Co. 51—Alexander v. Alexander. 52—Churchill v. Churchill. 53—Silverman v. Silverman. 54—Arronowitz v. Aronowitz. 55—Wilson v. Ford. 56—Meyer v. Meyer. 57—Dugundi Tobacco Co v. Mellchros. 58—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 59—Admiral Realty Co v. Gaynor. 60—Woorms v. Phater. 61—Meyer v. Carmer. 62—Admiral Realty Co v. Gaynor. 63—Safety System Co v. Sells. 64—Brooks & Brady v. Sturtz & Schief.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Brady, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate Randolph. Wills for probate. Jose S De Pinna, George A. Popp, John Fraser, Margaret Roach, Daniel Krauss, Maria McGann, Luigi Forliano, Esther Herrmann, Drucilla Stewart, Alfred Carr, Thomas McDonall, Anna Kacer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges. William E Wilson, Max B Troch, Anton Schoppach, Franz Schweer, Isidor Goldsmith, K & L Friedman, David Goodman, Frank Prister, Hyman Fischer, Ole Olsson, Harry Pachman, William B M Jordan, Tauber & Levy, Max Rosenthal, Kranz & Baum, Morris Epstein, Julia M Kenny, Molph S Miller, Klein Iron Works, Isaac Polansky, Bird & Commercial Tobacco Co, Otto Goldsmith, La Fond Wylly Co, J Goldberg & Heilinson, Himmelstein v. Cab & Taxi Co, Security Holding Co, U S v. Rosenberg, Morris Aitschuler, Max H Schultze, William Rubin Co, Marson Violette, Thomas Conville Brew Co, Steinheichs & Scheer, Olive A Fitzgerald, Huguenot Coal & Wood Co, Daly & Schaefer, Bernard Dreyfus.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Gilbert v. Rothschild—Charles A. O'Neill. Kimball v. Rothschild—John J. Egan.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Klein v. Koplick—James A. Foley. Sebel v. Koplick—James A. Foley.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Giovanni Vizzini v. Michaele Bicste—Alfred A. Walter. Jacob Goodman v. Ephraim Carstle—Jacob Goodman. Meyer Binkofsky v. Levy Greenberg—Charles L. Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—August Ruff v. Joseph Cohen—William O. Fitzpatrick. In re Hyatt—Union Trust Co. Newburg Savings Bank v. Maurice Fels—William O. Fitzpatrick.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Pressure has risen in the extreme Northwest, with temperatures considerably below the seasonal average, but over the remainder of the country pressure is generally low, with high temperature over interior districts.

Especially in the Southwest there were thunder showers, and also in the Dakotas, the upper Mississippi Valley, the Lake region, and the South Atlantic States, while over the remainder of the country the weather was fair. In the East the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday without decided temperature changes except in portions of New England and Northeast New York, where there will be showers.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south to southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south to southwest, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate and variable.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate south to southwest winds, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, preceded by showers in northeastern portion; Thursday fair; light to moderate southwest to west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate south winds, becoming variable.

New England—Generally fair in southern, local showers in northern portion Wednesday. Thursday fair; light to moderate south to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
8 A. M.	71	68	4 P. M.	76	75
6 A. M.	69	68	6 P. M.	71	73
9 A. M.	73	72	9 P. M.	68	72
12 M.	73	75	12 P. M.	69	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 2:00 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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NEW HAVEN LINE. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

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Adriatic, Aug. 10, 12:00 Noon
St. Louis, Aug. 12, 9:30 A. M.
American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis.....Aug. 12 | Philadelphia.....Sept. 2
St. Paul.....Aug. 26 | St. Louis.....Sept. 9
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnetonka.Aug. 13, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis..Sept. 2
Minnewaska.Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Minnetonka..Sept. 9
Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland (New)...Aug. 12 | Finland.....Aug. 26
Kroonland.....Aug. 19 | Vaderland.....Sept. 2
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Lapland, Aug. 12, 10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Aug. 12, 12:00 Noon
White Star. Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.....Aug. 12, noon | Oceanic.....Sept. 2
OLYMPIC (new).Aug. 19, 1 PM | OLYMPIC...Sept. 9
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Adriatic.....Aug. 16, noon | Baltic.....Aug. 24
Cedric.....Aug. 17, noon | Celtic.....Aug. 31
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MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:20, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:05 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND
(Dreamland Pier) and
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE AND SYLVESTER.
Time Table for To-day.
Leave West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 23d St., 10:00, 2:30; Battery, 10:30, 3:00; Coney Island, 6:15; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30.
Trips marked * do not go to Rockaway Beach.
Excursion Tickets to Rockaway.....50c
To Coney Island from W. 129th St.....50c
To Coney Island from W. 23d St. & Battery.....40c

GLEN ISLAND
ROUND TRIP 50 CTS BOATS
DAILY lv. Battery 9:30, 11:15, 1:30, 2:30, 5, 7; E. 24th St. ½ hr. later; SUN., Battery, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30; E. 24th St. ½ hr. later; E. 138th St., Bronx, 10, 2, 6; children under 10 free except Sun. Music. Refreshm. McAllister Stmb. Co.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. "ALBANY" $1, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
Feb. 1, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursion. ROUND THE WORLD TOURS, Sept. 19, Oct. 21, and once monthly till Jan.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15, returning 5.

Saugerties Boats leave Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher st., 6:30 p.m. Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton, Around Manhattan Island, foot W. 42d St., 10:30, 2:30; lecturer aboard. Tel. 5441 Gram.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

Low Rate Excursions to BERMUDA
An Ideal Sea Trip to the Most Delightful Resort in the World; Cool and Healthful. Every outdoor recreation, excellent sea bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, golf, cycling, &c. 1,500 Mile Superb Ocean Voyage By
THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST, TWIN-SCREW Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"
14,000 Tons Displacement; 535 ft. Long. Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious, and Only Exclusively First-Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda. No Cattle or freight carried on the "Oceana." FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP, including stateroom berth and meals, $15 UP
Best cuisine on the Atlantic. Electric fans in every room. Many rooms with brass beds; suites-de-luxe with private baths; finest promenade deck in the world. Orchestra. Promenade Dances. Gymnasium. Wireless. Only Bermuda steamer with submarine signals.
TOURS Including Shore Excursions, Hotels, &c., at Lowest Rates. Beautiful booklet, Itinerary, Tickets, etc., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line. 290 B'way, N. Y.

The Most Delightful Sea Trip from New York. Hay Fever & Kindred Troubles Unknown.
12 DAY VACATION CRUISE $60.00 UP
Berth & Meals Included, (First Cabin.)
TO HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AND ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, VIA
RED CROSS LINE
A grand and interesting cruise, as truly foreign as a trip to Europe costing four times as much. Splendid large new steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel." Every modern equipment for safety and comfort. No hotel bills. You live on the ship. 7 days at sea, 5 days in port. Splendid cuisine. Orchestra. The most novel, comfortable and delightful vacation cruise from N. Y. Send for Handsome Ill'd Booklet No. 53.
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

New York, August 1st, 1911.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The following is a true and accurate statement of every account made with this bank, and of each dividend and each item of interest declared upon any of the stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of this bank, which at this date amounts to Fifty Dollars ($50) or over, and which has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for the last five years, to wit:

90 Dividends, 2 shares, Margaret Jenkins, unknown, $425.00.

116 Dividends, 2 shares, Thomas Keefe, unknown, $540.50.

133 Dividends, 16 shares, Henry Moss, unknown, $3,928.07.

150 Dividends, 1 share, Johanna Murphy, unknown, $396.99.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of the Manhattan Company Bank, and that the foregoing statement is true and accurate in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1911.

(Seal of Notary.) W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

Stronger men than you have thought they could do without vacations only to find themselves shelved through ill health.

If you can't be away long, spend a day now and then on the Hudson. The trip up the river on one of our splendid, big boats is the best one day's outing in the world. The decks are broad and comfortable, there is a fine band and the restaurant is excellent.

DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 10 A. M., W. 129th St. 10:20 A. M. for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between N. Y. for Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.
Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poukhkeepsie, Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ALBANY" or rail. 26

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S.S. AMERIKA (23,000 Tons)
SAILS AUGUST 12, 11 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†AMERIKA.....Aug. 12, 11 A. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC.....Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
*PRES. GRANT.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
†Unexcelled Rits-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. ‡Hamburg direct, second cabin only.
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.
GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
§S. S. HAMBURG.....Sept. 28, 1 P. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.....Oct. 12
S. S. CINCINNATI.....Oct. 26
‡Will NOT call at Algiers.
Tourist Dept. for 7 trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 B'way, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings to
CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, COSTA RIC

Connecting Link.

Many advertisements for positions make no connecting link between worker and employer except the paper on which they are printed.

The employer who needs a worker has a definite position to offer. Either you can fill it or you cannot.

Make advertisement a clear, decided expression of ability, training, character and experience.

Place it in the "Situations Wanted" columns of The New York Times, and you have promptly established three connecting links with the responsible employers. You've shown judgment, gained the employer's attention and confidence, and proven your business acumen by taking the quickest, most direct way to accomplish the best results.

Lost

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Pearl dress shirt stud, spring back, gold, in Pullman car No. 5 on N. Y., N. H. & H train which left Boston Saturday 1 A. M. and reached New York at 7:05 A. M., or in cafe of Grand Union Hotel shortly after arrival of train; a suitable reward for return of stud to W. Miller, Second Floor, Times Building.

LOST—Certificate of Deposit No. A66,042 for $200, issued by U. S. Trust Co. of New York to Joseph Batt and Simon Shochat, guardians for Annie Shochat. If found notify J. Batt, 3 East 118th.

LOST.—$25 reward for gold change purse, watch, checkbook, contracts, papers, &c., lost Sunday evening in vicinity York Hotel. Julie Ring, York Hotel.

LOST—A cameo pin at Coney Island, Sunday; sentimental value only; no questions asked; $5 reward. James C. Thompson, 111 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—A purse, containing $27, on Brighton Beach elevated, between Kings Highway and Park Row; reward. Mrs. S., 197 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Silver single case lady's watch, between 165th St. and Amsterdam Av. and 42d St. and 8th Av. Reward. Gambut, 806 West 42d St.

LOST—In buyers' office, black leather bag, containing sample combs and novelties; reward; no questions asked. Frankel, 648 Broadway.

LOST.—Tan leather bag, Hotel Martinique, Saturday afternoon; liberal reward for return of bag and contents. Room 1,817, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Monday, probably Simpson-Crawford's, looped gold pin, 6 blue stones, pearl. Courtesy, 534 West 153d St.

LOST—Blue pin, two storks; $5 reward; near Amsterdam. Return to 509 West 122d St. Bramhall.

LOST—Gold buckle set, with amethysts; liberal reward. E. A. S., 311 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 1024 St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Aug. 7.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co., Hudson Tubes. Apply 147 Christopher St.: Purse, money, gloves, envelope containing papers, toilet case, hat, sheet music, overcoat, 3 umbrellas, 2 packages.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St.—Cash, watch and chain, casting, handbag, containing buttons, razor, underwear, &c.; keys, handbag, containing bracelets, ribbons, earrings, &c.; wallet, containing cash, book, and paper; cardcase, beads, and medal. Branch 269 State St., Brooklyn—Satchel, containing woman's wearing apparel.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—By POLICE. Inquire Property Clerk's Office, 300 Mulberry St.: Bracelet, cash bag containing children's wear, photos, and book; small quantity of coffee.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Book, pair of overalls, package of drawings, rubbers, can of goods, package containing shirt.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two books, umbrella, package, two boxes, overcoat.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Umbrella, three packages, suitcase.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrella, three packages, suitcase.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Three packages, pair of eyeglasses, lunchbox, storm coat, soft hat, four umbrellas, two handgrips, box, lady's umbrella.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Five umbrellas, two packages of collars, lady's coat, envelope, cardcase containing ticket, package of shirts, red parasol, pair children's underwear, pair of nail cutters, satchel.

FOUND, Aug. 8.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Pajamas, night drawers, two pairs of slippers, straw hat, pin, two raincoats, parasol, roll of music, casting, two umbrellas, package.

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

We desire to increase our facilities and are looking for a partner with $10,000 to take a third interest in a growing real estate and insurance business; although an active man is preferred, we will consider the investment without services; our books are open for inspection and our business ability and integrity to investigation; we will deal only with principals and do not wish inquiries from triflers; city and country property in certain districts are our specialities. If you are interested communicate with Hustler & Co., Box 253 Times Office, Times Square, City.

Wanted $5,000.—Excellent opportunity for energetic man to connect with profitable company as treasurer only business of its kind in U. S.; $5,000 investment required; profits start immediately; references; investigation solicited; principals only. X 18 Times.

$1,000 invested rooming house will net $2,000 profits in 8 months if properly run. James, 15 East 54th. Phone 3657 Broad.

Ability, experience, capital; to invest in going, profit-earning business. Confidential, R 205 Times Downtown.

Established mail order business, with mailing list of 130,000 names; no agent's ad.; R 204 Times Downtown.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED coal business in Bergen County, N. J., for sale; bargain. X 18 Times.

Wanted.—Party with $1,500; gilt-edged novel theatrical proposition. X 88 Times.

Business Notices

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Multigraph typewritten letters delivered promptly. Samples submitted. Addressing, filling in. Classy signatures. Work must be best produced—satisfactory to you. Telephone 3413 Cortlandt. William Gray, 98 Nassau St.

Big $50 reduction for August; will never be made again; buy a printograph this month and save the fifty; guaranteed 2 years. Printograph Sales Co., 320 Broadway.

Start a mail order business and prosper; valuable pointers free; plans furnished. Advertising Company, P. O. Box 1,615, New York.

Pianos and Organs

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; will sell very cheap. 316 West 42d.

Country Board

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Four or five elderly ladies can have up-to-date home with small private, plain family; lovely country mansion; excellent location; reached by boat or rail; steam heat, large rooms, and all conveniences. For particulars address Mr. Ives, 984 Simpson St., Bronx.

New York State.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson. Summer and Winter accommodations of the very best; fine grounds; tennis courts; suites with private bath; Subway and Central. Miss Mary E. Huntington.

MOUNTAIN VIEW COTTAGES, on shore beautiful Fourth Lake, ADIRONDACKS; rates, $10 to $18 per week. For booklet address C. D. Petrie, Old Forge, N. Y.

New Jersey.

An ideal place to rest, at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J.; 1½ miles from station; fine view, plenty shade, good table; vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, all from place. Tel. 638.

New England.

IDEAL SUMMER HOME for few adults, Central Massachusetts; scenery, air, water, food, sanitation unsurpassed; conveniently accessible. Hillsdale Farm, Pratt's Jct., Mass.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BRIGHT WOMAN, of good address, for special work; must be capable of earning $25 per week and not opposed to traveling. The Century Co., Union Square.

EXPERIENCED SALES LEDGER BOOKKEEPER. BEST & CO., 1 WEST 35TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent position in publishing house for refined, capable young woman, with knowledge of stenography and clerical experience. Address L. G., 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced in general office work and ocme well recommended; permanent position. Address, stating qualifications, salary desired, X 99 Times.

WAITRESS, white or colored, by the month in tearoom; must have experience and references. Address Box X 78 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer, by Stock Exchange house; salary, $10 to start. Write, giving references and past experience, R 209 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AN OLD AND SUCCESSFUL REAL ESTATE CORPORATION NEEDS AN ADDITIONAL MAN ON ITS OUTSIDE FORCE; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY WILL BE AFFORDED ONE WHO IS WILLING, AMBITIOUS, AND CONFIDENT; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SELLING GOODS OF ANY KIND IS DESIRABLE, BUT NOT AT ALL NECESSARY. CALL BETWEEN 10 AND 8, MANAGER, TWELFTH FLOOR, TIMES BUILDING, 42D ST. AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

BODY MAKER WANTED—An experienced carriage and wagon body builder; should be familiar with panel bodies and know how to do quick work; write, giving age, experience, and present wages; good pay for the right man. Washington Motor Vehicle Company, 213 L St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTED—A thoroughly experienced wagon and carriage painter; must have good references and be able to do high-class work; write age, experience, and present wages; good pay for the right man. Washington Motor Vehicle Company, 213 L St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

COLLECTOR and SALESMAN.—Ability to speak foreign languages and over 25 preferred; salary $10 and commission; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Mr. Patterson, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT SALESMAN for cloaks and suits; first-class, with references; communicate with Swernofsky Bros. & Leon, 282 East Broadway.

ENERGETIC SOLICITOR to push accident and health insurance; commission basis only; desk room given. Aetna Life, Room 412, 200 Fifth Av.

EXECUTIVE position is open to man of ability and sterling Christian character; small investment required. Address for interview, X 89 Times.

MANAGER for first-class market; must be thoroughly capable and have the best of references. Address Market, R 208 Times Downtown.

ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE MEN.
An opportunity to make $5,000 per year without interference with your present business; strict confidence will be maintained; investigate. Fred Keith, 60 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN who have made good wanted on high-class Long Island development; easiest selling proposition on the market. Development, X 80 Times.

SALESMAN for a shirtwaist house specializing in $9 waists exclusively, for city and the vicinity; only those who have had connections or who have connections with house making same priced goods need apply; first-class references required. Schleiff, Grundwerg & Co., 141 Wooster St.

SALESMAN experienced and with large acquaintance in city and office trade for popular priced ladies' and misses' dresses; good proposition for right party. Apply in person, afternoons only, Hart & Co., 145 Spring St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a successful stock salesman to sell an attractive industrial stock for working capital in a good and legitimate enterprise; please give full particulars and previous experience. Address X 97 Times.

SALESMAN traveling South to carry as side line specialties of ladies' muslin underwear; only those having established trade need apply. Rosenberg, Apt & Zuckerman, 105 Wooster St.

SALESMEN, &c.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good-paying, steady position. Apply all day, 217 West 125th St., Room 18.

SALESMAN.—Acquainted with out-of-town linen buyers, to offer special $2.25 all linen towels. Oxford Linen Mills, 346 Broadway.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—By a reliable popular-priced cloak and suit house, resident salesmen for Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis, Minn.; on commission basis. Answer, with reference and full particulars, X 95 Times.

WANTED in law office, managing clerk; write full particulars, experience, salary expected and references. Room 1,001, 60 Wall St.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.
Commencing August 15th, 1911.
WE WILL PROVIDE IN OUR BUILDING AT 56 AND 58 COOPER SQUARE, (CORNER 7TH STREET AND 4TH AVENUE,) ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, WHERE SKILLED WORKMEN OF ALL KINDS CAN CONGREGATE MORNINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING INTERVIEWED BY PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS. WE WILL ALSO PROVIDE ON ANOTHER FLOOR SPACE FOR UNSKILLED WORKMEN.
EMPLOYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS WHENEVER IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO SO. IN PLACE OF TELEPHONING, SO AS TO PERSONALLY SELECT THE MEN NEEDED. THIS METHOD OF BRINGING EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE TOGETHER WILL SAVE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE OF ADVERTISING, AND WILL, WE BELIEVE, GREATLY FACILITATE THE SECURING OF SATISFACTORY MEN AND PLACES. AS IT IS NOW, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING MAN TO CALL IN RESPONSE TO THE MANY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HELP IN HIS LINE APPEARING IN THE DAILY PAPERS. AT THE PLACES HE IS ABLE TO CALL, HE FREQUENTLY IS NOT ACCEPTED, FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, AND BY THE TIME HE ARRIVES AT OTHER PLACES HE IS TOO LATE. THIS CAUSES HIM TO BE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS AT A TIME. ON THE OTHER HAND, EMPLOYERS HAVE OFTEN TO REPEAT THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS BEFORE THEY SECURE THE SUITABLE MEN. IT CAN READILY BE SEEN THAT BY HAVING ONE PLACE WHERE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES CAN MEET, IT WILL SAVE TIME, MONEY, AND TROUBLE.
EVERY MAN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT MAY HAVE THE BENEFIT OF OUR SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE, UNTIL HE ACTUALLY SECURES EMPLOYMENT THROUGH US, WHEN A SMALL FEE WILL BE CHARGED.
NO MEN WILL BE FURNISHED WHERE THERE IS A STRIKE.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,) 56 and 58 Cooper Sq., (corner 7th Street and 4th Ave.)

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and typists; permanent and temporary positions. Brody Agency, 350 Broadway. Call immediately.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

EXPERIENCED woman (graduate nurse) would provide board and good care in private home for child, 3 to 12; girl preferred; personal interview. K. C. F., 203 Times Downtown.

HAIRDRESSING, shampooing, manicuring, facial and scalp massage, with or without electricity; ladies attended at their residence only. E. Spallbaum, 423 East 137th St.

MME. BERTHA, fashionable dressmaker, would like few more customers; $2.50 a day; best references. 57 West 61st St. Phone 7195 Columbus.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 21, 5 years' experience as assistant bookkeeper and typewriter, also A1 figurer on statistics; $12; references. X 96 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress desires work to take home; prompt service; best references. R 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—University graduate, desires to learn brokerage or banking business; Underwood operator. Address Box 198 Times, 2 Rector St.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2269—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTING IN ALL BRANCHES, 20 years' varied practical experience. By Certified Public Accountant. Apply Room 817, 80 Wall St.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematiser; expert all lines; monthly audits; personal service. Accountant, X 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, seeks employment for evenings and Saturday afternoons; expert service; moderate fee. Write to X 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, experienced, desires bookkeeping or clerical position. Hertzfield, 338 East 121st St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (26,) experienced, accurate, reliable, trial balance, offers services; $13. X 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (24;) do own repairing; experienced; good appearance; references. Maurice Smith, 415 Cherry St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, experienced on electric and gasoline, desires position anywhere; best reference. X 91 Times.

DECORATOR.—Any work for a first-class decorator, day or contract. Box 285, Fort Lee, N. J.

FRENCHMAN, (29,) thorough knowledge of English, typist, correspondent, bookkeeper, filled responsible position several years in British colonies, seeks position; best references. X 81 Times.

HOUSECLEANING.—Out by day; ten years' reference. Call Brodnax. 'Phone 8263—Harlem.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS SALESMAN, whose standing with the trade is best, wants to make a change. X 90 Times.

MAIL ORDER.—Want interview with N. Y. C. manufacturer or department store where hard work is recognized; responsibility to be assumed and future prospects will be chief consideration; not a "job" seeker; now employed. X 74 Times.

MANUFACTURER'S RESIDENT AGENT DESIRES TO REPRESENT EASTERN CORPORATIONS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY; STAPLE LINES AND COMMISSION BASIS PREFERRED. ADDRESS X 11 TIMES.

SALESMAN wishes high-class line of costumes, dresses, or waists from representative house; best of references. For appointment address X 10 Times.

SALESMAN.—Lace and embroidery salesman, with good trade, wishes good line for Philadelphia. Louis E. Hersh, Breslin Hotel.

YOUNG GERMAN pianist, well educated, wants to play classical and Wagnerian music by heart anywhere evenings. W 158 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—33; educated; good business connection; highest credentials; expert bookkeeper; intimate knowledge corporation work; organizing, adjusting, successful management. X 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) high school education, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires clerical position. M. L. C., 753 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 24, capable and thoroughly experienced, seeks position of responsibility. Box 102 Times, 2 Rector St.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

COMPETENT help of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Phone 1538 Riverside.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, waitresses, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 8th Av. 'Phone Harlem—6870.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKER, good cook, English, can make bread, &c.; country preferred; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

NURSE, German, for two children; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

5TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

63D ST., 138 WEST.—Lady having private house will board one or two refined gentlemen or married couple; homelike, reasonable; telephone; reference.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; moderate rates; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, parlor dining; Southerners, Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining, table board; references required.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Rooms; board; table guests; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Refined, exclusive home for desirable people; private bath; telephone; generous table.

81ST ST., 128 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

82D ST., 156 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with excellent board; quiet American home; reference.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests and transients accommodated.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, homelike rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; American family.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Rooms, attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; table guests.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking daintily served; Summer rates.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside.—Single rooms; suites; board optional; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

149TH ST., 540 TO 548 WEST. (The Audubon.)—A beautiful, healthful section; refined social surroundings; clean, bright rooms; good home board; Broadway Subway, famous Drive, Hudson River near by; houses newly renovated; bathroom adjoining every room; private telephones; excellent service; very reasonable rates.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor, private bath; single and double rooms; telephone; table guests.

15TH ST., 213 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; transients accommodated; references; telephone; board optional.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

17TH ST., 106 EAST.—Very desirable large room, with board; hot and cold water.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; single, en suite; telephone.

MADISON AV., 889 (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS, 5.—Water view; Subway, five minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects ferry, bridges, seaside; apartments, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high-class; table, choicest products New York markets; $8-$30 weekly. 906—Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Sattion.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Phone 1795—Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

LADY, out all day, wants large room, with board, in refined family; state terms. X 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room and board below 80th St., near Madison Av.; state terms. Address Box 58 Times, 2 Rector St.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Single and double rooms, handsomely furnished; every modern convenience, including telephone on every floor.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Single and double rooms, handsomely furnished; every modern convenience, including telephone on every floor.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

9TH ST., 89 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; hot and cold water; telephone.

11TH ST., 25 WEST.—Nice large front parlor; fine surroundings; running water; 'phone; reference required.

23D ST., 431 WEST.—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms; suitable two; $4; single, $3; homelike; telephone.

36TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; scrupulously neat; breakfast optional; references required.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable double room; large closet, bath, 'phone; $8.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small airy, comfortable rooms; running water; private baths; reference.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; large and single; all conveniences. Phone Columbus 6130.

52D, 238, (west of Broadway.)—Newly furnished hall room; bath; rent reasonable.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome furnished suite, electric lights, private bath; suitable high-class physician; references.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, cool rooms with bath and hot and cold running water; references.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; with, without bath; electric light; 'phone; reasonable.

72D ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful light, airy rooms; elevator apartment; conveniences; homelike. Mrs. Rohter. 'Phone 195 Columbus.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms, baths; Subway express; Summer prices.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; references; 'phone.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Doctor's office; also large, small rooms; private bath; telephone 1336 Columbus.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; very exclusive.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Second floor, suite, bath; also third floor rooms; electric lights; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Elegant front room, all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen; single room; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath; small room; gentlemen preferred; telephone.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large front room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; private family; telephone; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, one flight; electric light, parquet floor, telephone; Summer rates.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Suite two rooms, private bath; large front room, private bath; telephone.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; dressing room, running water; private house; telephone.

88D ST., 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; electric light, telephone; private residence; gentlemen.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L"; references.

86TH ST., 15 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; large, medium; running water; telephone; closets; Summer rates.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large, small comfortable clean rooms; separate, connected; running water; telephone. Higham.

102D ST., 803 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

102D ST., 211 WEST (corner Broadway.)—Cheerful outside room comfortably furnished; private; $5. Apartment 4.

104th St.—Four rooms, kitchen, bath; half flat; $7. Vernon, 448 Central Park West.

121ST, 509 WEST, Bancroft Apartments.—Just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single or en suite; private baths; electric lights, elevators; elegant dining room; transients accommodated.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool, corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates; $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 21.

127TH ST. and Claremont, (192,) near Riverside, Apartment 18.—Attractive, bright, clean room; Subway; moderate.

127TH, 600 WEST, (Broadway, just south Manhattan station Subway.)—Nicely furnished front rooms. Snow.

134TH ST., 522 WEST.—Outside room; lady or married couple; telephone. Everette.

137TH ST., 622 WEST (one door from Riverside Drive.)—Pleasant room; all conveniences. Apartment 21.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St.)—Two beautiful outside rooms; separately, together; elevator, telephone; reduced. Maguire.

FURNISHED ROOMS in elegant apartment hotel; $5 per week upward. Morningside 7800. Apt. 509.

Large parlor, bedroom, washroom; A1 elevator apartment to let; $12 weekly; parquet floors, electricity, telephone. 20 Morningside Av. east, Apt. 21, (cor. 116th St., 9th Av. "L")

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Rooms facing river; single, en suite; private baths; meal accommodations. Pierson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 558, (137TH.)
Large, light room; phone Morningside 7093. Button.

East Side.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, single room for gentleman; also two connecting rooms, suitable for gentlemen or man and wife. Telephone 6209—Madison.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room, running water; Summer rates; references.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

East Side.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

54TH ST., 15 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms, select neighborhood; board optional.

A.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $8.50 up.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, with reception room and extension; all handsomely furnished. Apply 1,041 Madison Av.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A YOUNG WOMAN desires a room located between 60th and 100th Sts., near 6th Av., and where a few pupils may take music lessons without disturbing occupants of adjoining rooms; she will pay about $15 a week if board is included. Address K. F., 203 West 125th St.

LADY (Jewish) desires room without board below 96th St.; state terms. P 248 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

30c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

"Nordica," Corner 113th St. and 7th Av., Driveway.—High-class modern apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $780-$1,000; beautiful ground floor apartment, suitable for physician, 7 rooms and bath, $1,000. Superintendent on premises.

"Washington Irving," 203 West 112th St., Near 7th Av., Driveway.—High-class modern apartments; convenient to Subway and "L" trains; 8 rooms and bath; $900-$1,000. Superintendent on premises.

124TH ST., 527-529 West, (near Broadway, Columbia College, and Horace Mann School.)—Choice, up-to-date apartments, 4 & 5 rooms; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $32 to $45 month.

An unusually desirable 8-room apartment to sublet for two years from October at a sacrifice; splendid location and service; immediate possession. Superintendent, 206 West 86th St.

77 WEST 92D ST.
Fine location; desirable 8 rooms; hot water, steam heat; $52-$62. Apply on premises.

21st St., 826 West.—Six light rooms; bath, hot water supply; halls heated; reasonable rent.

East Side.

IDEAL APARTMENTS, 2 and 4 rooms and bath. 12 East 30th St.

Studio—Apartment at 18 East 34th St. Apply on premises.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Handsomely furnished bachelor apartment on second floor of private house in most desirable location. Apply Post & Reese, 753 5th Av., s. e corner 58th St.; telephone 3725 Plaza.

Four-room apartment to sublet until October, completely furnished; all conveniences, piano, elevator, &c. Apartment 54, Kendal Court, 521 West 111th St.

Most elegant rooms in city, $25-$60 monthly; private bath, meals. 32 West 60th.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Furnished apartment wanted; 7 or 8 rooms, modern apartment, nicely furnished, between 72d and 115th Sts, in Broadway, Central Park West, or West End Av, for one year; about $1,200 to $1,500; high-class references, insuring proper care of furnishings. X 86 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

65c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Private house in the Fifties; newly decorated; furnished or unfurnished; sell furnishings on easy terms. James, 15 East 54th St. 'Phone 3657—Broad.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let.

65c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Will sell or exchange my 23d St. shopping section building. Best proposition and $5,000 cash takes it. Investor, 147 Times.

Westchester.

SLEEPING BALCONIES
are a feature in a new stucco house at PHILIPSE MANOR-on-the-Hudson; reception hall 15x17; dining room 18x21; 2 bathrooms; faces south; large lot; oak trim; all improvements in avenue; Philipse Manor Station three blocks; will sell at cost price and leave full cost of house on mortgage at 5 per cent.
THE PHILIPSE MANOR COMPANY,
331 Madison Avenue,
Telephone 4480—Murray Hill.

Long Island.

I HAVE a large villa plot at Great Neck, overlooking the bay on macadam drive, which I will sell on convenient terms, arrange a building loan, and supply plans according to your ideas; fine opportunity for home seeker. P 232 Times Downtown.

A postal brings illustrated book of Linden Shores, the best water-front proposition near New York. Suburban Sales Company, 1,328 Broadway.

WILL SELL my Great Neck house at reasonable figure; half-acre plot; near station; fine locality; convenient to new bay improvement. P 253 Times Downtown.

Huntington.—Small bungalows with plot 100x100; high, airy, fertile land; price $600 and up; write for tickets to see them. Beck, 1,861 Broadway, Brooklyn.

New England.

FOR SALE.
Several small farms for sale cheap; suitable for a Summer home; beautiful scenery; write for description. J. H. Malone, Redding Ridge, Conn.

ON PAYMENT SAME AS RENT.—7-room house; all improvements; near station and trolley; 30 minutes from Penn. Station; 40,000 square feet of land; price $3,700. Wm. Salzberg, 891 East 149th St., corner of 3d Av., Room 213.

New Jersey.

Astonishing Bargain.—Cottage, six rooms; quarter acre cultivated land; abundant fruit; overlooking Orange Mountain; 25 minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad; price $2,000; easy terms. Nicholson, Lynhurst, N. J.

Bargain.—New cottage, 6 rooms, all improvements; high, healthy, restricted; price $5,700, $500 cash; photo, particulars mailed. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Used Autos For Sale

65c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTOMOBILES.

Green's Purchasing Agency, old Brewster Building, 1,587-1,589 Broadway, corner 48th St. Used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices. We have the largest showrooms in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from. All makes, from $125 to $3,000. Demonstrations cheerfully given. Satisfactory time payments arranged.

STODDARD-DAYTON.
If you have a car and wish to trade for a better one, come in and see our factory rebuilt cars, which carry the same guarantee as new cars. 1909-10-11 cars, with all types of bodies. Used CAR DEPARTMENT, STODDARD MOTOR COMPANY, 225 West 57th St.

Pierce-Arrow, 7-passenger, 40 h. p., 4-cylinder; excellent condition and running order; fully equipped; no dealers; no reasonable offer refused. Inquire owner, Tea Room, 33 West 61st St.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS cars, rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, City.

Automobiles to Rent

*65c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line

CONTROLLER ASSAILS THE NEW CHARTER

On Sailing for Europe He Says It Is Based on Mayor Gaynor's Lust for Power.

GIVES HIM SUBWAY CONTROL

The Mayor Alone, He Says, Is Responsible for Its Provisions, Which Give Him Unheard-of Authority.

Controller Prendergast sailed for Europe yesterday, to be gone a month or six weeks. Before leaving he gave out a long statement attacking the proposed new city Charter. He puts the responsibility for the Charter directly upon the Mayor and says that if it goes into effect the Mayor will have veto power over all subway plans, routes, and contracts.

The Controller accuses the Mayor of not knowing his own mind about subways and says that he has been on every side of the question and that his position today is that of "a rank obstructionist." This is his statement:

"In an editorial in one of our newspapers last Sunday the question was asked who was responsible for the proposed new Charter. The responsibility ought to be well known. It certainly is thoroughly understood by those who have watched the course of municipal events for the last eight months and the progress of legislation at Albany. The man responsible for this Charter is William J. Gaynor. It represents his desires in city government. There should be no shifting of the responsibility. The first edition of it, introduced about March 30, was prepared in the office of the Corporation Counsel, under the direction of the Mayor. When copies of it were published they bore upon their title page, 'Prepared Under the Direction of the Corporation Counsel, Archibald R. Watson.'

"Everybody now realizes what an absolute atrocity this attempt at a charter was. It is not going too far to say that it was the most lamentable effort of the kind ever set before the public. Its construction was absolutely worthless and it teemed with inaccuracies. It presented a fair index of what we might expect from that quarter. The present draft is a much better instrument, so far as its workmanship is concerned. It has been fairly well done. This is due to the fact that the City Committees of the Senate and the Assembly called to their help a man who understood how to draw bills and frame charters.

Puts It All on the Mayor.

"While the literary construction of this charter is better, it is filled with the same glaring attempts to grasp power and to conduct this City Government on a personal basis as were evident in the first Gaynor Charter. While this new Charter was being prepared the Corporation Counsel was in Albany nearly all the time, conferring with those who were drawing the Charter. Different representatives of his office were there all the time. Frequent visits were made to the Committee on Draft by other well-known representatives of Mr. Gaynor. Consequently, he must assume his responsibility for this Charter.

"What could be worse than the attempt to concentrate in the hands of the Mayor the absolute direction and supervision of all subway development? Under this new Charter he would have a veto power over all plans, routes, and contracts. Who on earth but himself ever suggested that he should have this power? Who wants him to have it except some of his interested friends? If he had displayed any statesmanlike intelligence in treating the subway question, an effort to give him the direction of it might have some justification, but the contrary is the fact. He has been on every side of the question. He does not seem to have an idea upon it that lasts him so long as it takes him to walk over the Brooklyn Bridge. He is to-day in the position of being a rank obstructionist, and in the face of this palpable fact it is proposed to let him say hereafter what routes shall be built, what company shall operate them, and what contractors will get the awards. This is power that should not be left to any one man—I don't care who he is—and certainly it should not be left to the present Mayor.

Charter of Special Desires.

"All through this Charter it is clearly the intention of those who framed it to satisfy the personal desires or needs of certain men or interests. Take, for instance, the chapter on the Street Cleaning Department; there is not a department of the City Government where there has been more downright rascality than in this department. I am making no reflection upon the present Commissioner, but no one will deny that the city has been robbed right and left through snow removal contracts in years past. Last Winter, when our first snowstorm took place, I started a new plan of inspection through the Controller's office.

"Instead of waiting until reports were in, I started to keep track of the work as it progressed. What was the result? Several of the contractors threw up their hands and their contracts the first day. They found they could not do things in the old way. Under this new Charter the Street Cleaning Commissioner would have absolute authority to incur obligations and make contracts in a manner that should not be reposed in any appointive or elective officer, and there could be no interference with his actions. Even the Board of Estimate would have no control over it.

"Who proposed this change? Why was it suggested? Who is it going to serve? What administrative benefit will it confer? Messrs. McAneny and Mitchel have since the beginning of this administration devoted a great deal of time and thought to snow removal contracts. Were they called in consultation? I guess not. They are not the type of men whose advice is sought on a question of this kind. The view of some understrapper or interested official or contractor is adopted.

"In my judgment one of the most glaring instances of the general indecencies of this charter is in the provision governing payments to charitable institutions. The city is dispensing annually between four million five hundred and five million dollars to these institutions. The largest part of this sum is paid to the child-caring institutions.

No Check on Charities Head.

"The present Controller, in the line of his plain duty, has gone so far as to say that the city ought to have a thorough understanding of its relations with these institutions and of the manner in which the great sums paid to them are disbursed. For this he has incurred hostility, and this hostility now manifests itself through the provisions of the new Charter, under which the Commissioner of Charities would make all commitments, exercise all the supervision, audit all the bills, and the charter goes further and says that his audit shall be conclusive upon the Controller.

"In other words, you have presented a case of a man incurring obligations on behalf of the city and then auditing them.

"All checking is absolutely done away with and the payment of these great sums of money each year is to be left entirely in the hands of one man, and he an appointee of the Mayor. Who suggested this change? Where did this idea come from? I am informed that the Commissioner of Charities and a certain other person were in Albany, conferring with the committee upon this subject. Who did they represent? Were they there at the request of any of the charitable institutions? If these institutions have any complaint to make, why don't they make it publicly? I am also told that the person who accompanied the Commissioner of Charities carried with him credentials certifying to his right to speak upon this subject. Who gave him these credentials? The people have a right to know, and it is my purpose that they shall know before we are through with this question.

"The Charter goes even further and says that there shall be no other supervision than that of a Commission of Charities. What does this mean? It means that the Board of Estimate shall have no right to exercise the power of supervision. In other words, the elected officials of the city, the men charged with the handling of its funds, are to have nothing to say as to how these funds shall be paid, nor as to whether there is right or wrong management. Could anything be more sinister?

"Unholy Alliance of Interests."

"The press is the place where all disputed questions can be thoroughly ventilated. For one, I invite every possible kind of publicity, and only people who are afraid run away from it. I want it distinctly understood that if there be any serious attempt made to push through this provision of the Charter I shall have something to say that will be of interest not only to the people of this city but of the entire State. Both officially and as a citizen I protest against this unholy alliance of interests behind certain of the charitable institutions plus Gaynor plus Tammany Hall.

"The educational features of this new Charter are further evidence of the intention of satisfying in its enactment the views of a single individual. What public body has ever suggested that there should be a paid Board of Education? Not one. What educator of any prominence approves of this change? Not one. Why is it desired? Is there any movement among the people in its favor? It is desired simply to satisfy the lust of power on the part of the present Mayor. It has no other object, and even people of slight experience in public affairs will understand that the result of any such change in our educational system will be to throw the system into politics."

Mayor Gaynor was shown a copy of the statement. He read it carefully, and then announced that he did not desire to make any reply.

While in Europe Controller Prendergast will meet President John Purroy Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and the two will study the subways as they are in London and Paris.

CHARTER HEARINGS FIXED.

Cities Committee of Legislature to Sit in City Hall from Aug. 21.

Senator Cullen and Assemblyman James A. Foley of the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly, announced yesterday that hearings would be held upon the Charter in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall during the week commencing Aug. 21. The following are the dates and subjects:

Monday, Aug. 21, at 10:30 A. M.—The Mayor, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Aldermen, the Borough President, and the Commissioners of Accounts.

Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 10:30 A. M.—The Department of Finance, the Department of the City Treasury, and the Law Department.

Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 10:30 A. M.—The Tenement House Department, Building Department, Engineering Department, Department of Agriculture, and the Health Department. At 2 P. M.—The Police Department, Fire Department, Charities Department, Department of Hospitals, and Department of Correction.

Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 A. M.—The Department of Education.

Friday, Aug. 25, at 10:30 A. M.—The Municipal Civil Service Commission, city officers and employes, Department of Licenses, and miscellaneous subjects and departments not previously covered.

Those desiring to be heard are requested to make application to Assemblyman Foley at 261 Broadway, Manhattan, or to Senator Cullen at 256 President Street, Brooklyn, stating the subject on which they desire to speak.

In case changes are recommended in the Charter six copies of the specific amendments desired, and of any briefs or memoranda, should be filed with the committees at the hearings.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—217 East 115th St.; M. Fitzpatrick..	Trifling
12:25—301 East 111th St.; Michael Chester.	Trifling
1:25—3,457 Third Avenue; Louis Holden.	$1,000
2:50—1,021 First Av.; Bruman & Krumm...	$25
3:50—1,138 First Av.; Robert Schnitzler...	Trifling
6:55—297 Park Av.; John D. Cannoalli.....	$10
9:25—58 Monroe St.; Barnett Goldstein....	Trifling
10:40—5 Chrystie St.; Abraham Goldstein..	$500
11:55—104 Forsyth St.; Eva Doughenger....	$5
P. M.	
1:25—516 East 11th St.; Abraham Lowenthal	$200
2:55—3,750 Third Av.; Weiner & Eteowitz.	$300
3:30—3,750 Third Av.; Weiner & Eteowitz.	None
4:30—1,669 Park Av.; Henry Rosefeld.	Trifling
5:40—525 West 54th St.; New York Hospital.	None
7:15—190 West 135th St.; Davis Moss....	$100
8:25—28 to 32 West 27th St.; A. Mendelsohn & Co.....	Trifling
11:00—348 West 28th St.; Della Quinlan..	Trifling

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

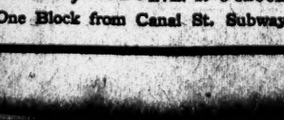
Shoe Outclearings—Prices Drop!

Men's White Low Shoes, $1.35

With Heavy Rubber Soles.

Canvas Sneakers, rubber soles, 79c

Low Shoes $1.95 & $2.60



A clean up of $3.00 & $4.00 lines.

Tan Calf, Black Calf & Patent Leather on new straight Flat English Lasts.

$5 and $6 Oxfords at $3.85

But a few of each kind left. Outclearing of our Brooks and Know Shoes, Russet, Patent Leather and Black Calf.

Moe Levy Sale

The revision of stocks not only means good picking but gives you the best clothes at about half their actual worth.

Suit Values $17.50 to $22.50 now **$12.50**

Suit Values $25 to $27.50 now **$14.00**

This is a real opportunity to test my values at bargain prices.

Remember, every suit is guaranteed as if you paid the full price.

Moe Levy

MY ONLY STORE 119-125 Walker St., N.Y. OPEN SAT. EVE. 10 O'CLOCK

Three Blocks East of Broadway—One Block from Canal St. Subway

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve 8:15. Mat. To-day 50c to $1.50. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe. THE PINK LADY

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. The First Gun of the season. IT HIT THE BULL'S EYE. Ask anybody. Jos. M. Gaites presents JOHN HYAMS and LEILA McINTYRE in THE GIRL OF MY DREAMS. By Nesbit, Hauerbach & Hoschna.

JARDIN DE PARIS ATOP THE N. Y. THEATRE. Nights at 8:30. Smoking. Refreshments.

2 SHOWS IN ONE. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. TABLE SEATS $1. 75—ANNA HELD GIRLS—75

FOLIES BERGERE 46th St. B'way. RESTAURANT (a la carte) from 6:30 to 1 A. M., from 8:15 to 11 P. M. 2 REVUES & BALLET. 11:15 to 1 A. M., CABARET SHOW, 10 Big Acts.

LIBERTY Reopens with the JOYOUS SUCCESS. NEXT MON. SEAT SALE TO-MORROW. CHRISTIE MacDONALD in THE SPRING MAID.

BACK AGAIN AT THE GAIETY. MON., AUG. 14. THE GREAT TRAVEL SHOW. Excuse Me. Seats To-m'w.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Pop. prices. VALESKA SURATT in THE RED ROSE.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only, 2:15. Get Cool Quick. 373d TIME TO-NIGHT. GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD

Winter Garden B'way and 50th St. Tele. 411 Columbus. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To-m'w and Sat. 2:30. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN. Announces the sensation of the century. LA SAISON DES BALLETS RUSSES (Season of Russian Ballets).

BROADWAY Thea. B'way and 41st. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. LEW FIELDS in THE HEN PECKS

Maxine Elliott's THEA. 39th bet. B'way & 5th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. TO-M'W EVG. Henrietta CROSMAN in THE REAL THING.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ., B'way & 35th. KINEMACOLOR MOTION PICTURES Colored moving pictures of the Coronation, taken by Royal Command. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30, 25c.-50c.

ROOF GARDEN AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d, W. of Broadway. 6:15 P. M., 25 & 50c. All Seats Reserved. 12 Big Vaudeville Acts. Baseball games reported by innings at the Matinee. 12:30 to 11:30 P. M. Mats. 10-15; Night 10-15-25c. Continuous Vaudeville.

39th STREET Thea., 39th, n'r B'way. Op'g NEXT MONDAY. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas' greatest work, AS A MAN THINKS. Seats To-m'w.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. B'way. ROOF. Daily Matinee in Theatre. RUTH ST. DENIS & 12 Big Star Features.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. Nat Wills, La Titcomb, Trovato, Gallagher & Shean, Clark & Bergman, &c.

Century 62d, C. P. W. ROOF Schenck's Orchestra 'POP' CONCERTS Ev. 8:15. TO-NIGHT—GRIEG NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 and 30c. THE DANCING GIRL.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th 50c. BURLESQUE. Pop. Mat. To-day 15, 25. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25 to $1. Smoking.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. XTRA ATTRACTIONS. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. CORONATION GROUPS AND PICTURES

Brighton Beach MUSIC HALL. Daily at 2:45 & 8:30. GUS EDWARDS' HIGH-FLYERS, BEN WELCH, JOE JACKSON, and 7 Other Star Acts.

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. PRINCESS RAJAH, Bud Fisher, Mutt and Jeff; Belle Baker, J. Francis Dooley & Co., Edwin Holt & Co., Howard & Lawrence, oths

THE PARK THAT'S DIFFERENT. GLEN ISLAND. FAMOUS CLAMBAKE, SHORE DINNER, RESTAURANT. Fred Mayer, Manager. Little Germany, Beach Lawn. Special New Attractions. FREE FIREWORKS Tuesdays. EXTRA BAND CONCERT Thursdays. Accommodations for Automobiles. Boats leave Battery & E. 24th St.

STEEPLECHASE. Coney's Fireproof Funny Place. America's Playhouse—Everybody Acts. Fake Iron Steamboats direct to Steeplechase Park.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. Opposite W. 130th St. Ferry. Fireworks Thursday.

Wallach Bros. 1195 B'way (at 29th St.)

246-248 W. 125th St. 3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.

Clearance Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits

$16.50

YOU may be lucky enough to find your Suit reduced from $40 or $45—you'll surely find many splendid ones that were $25, $28 and $30 that will fit you and become you well.

Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

Your particular chimney problem studied by experts, and estimates given without charge. The work is undertaken with this understanding:

We will not accept payment unless successful.

Kitchen ventilating systems, preventing cooking odors.

FREDERIC G. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor, 215 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bad debts, unpaid accounts collected; no charge unless successful. Field Advertising Co., 199 Broadway.

Complete Your Summer Outfit

With Some of these Very Special Items

Browning, King & Co.

Broken Lines Men's $15 to $22 Suits.. $11.50
" " " $25 to $35 " .. 16.50
" " Youths' $15 to $22 " .. 11.50

All Boys' Washable Suits 1/3 to 1/2 off Regular Prices.
All Men's Dusters 25% off Regular Prices.

$5.00 & 6.00 Silk Shirts..... $3.95
3.50 Silk Mixed Shirts..... 2.35
2.00 Soft and Stiff Cuff Shirts.. 1.15
1.50 " " " Shirts..... 85c

All Bathing Suits 25% off Regular Prices.

At the Broadway Store Only, an Unusual Sale of High-Grade Knitted Silk Four-in-Hands..... 85c

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

of our remnant sale. This week only you can order a suit for $18.00 or coat and trousers $16.00, from fine imported materials that will have the style and tailoring of a suit costing three times the price.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

Seven Months' Record of Sunday's Times

In seven months of 1911 the Sunday edition of The New York Times published 1,519,099 lines of advertisements, compared with 1,300,338 lines in the corresponding period of 1910, a gain of 218,761 lines—a greater gain than any other Sunday newspaper.

Dry Goods

The Sunday edition of The Times in seven months of 1911 published 524,216 lines of Dry Goods advertisements, a gain of 137,522 lines compared with the corresponding period last year, and a greater gain than the combined gains of three other New York Sunday newspapers.

Financial

The Sunday edition of The New York Times in seven months of 1911 published 41,355 lines of Financial advertisements, a greater volume than the combined volume of three other New York Sunday newspapers, despite the exclusion of fraudulent and misleading advertisements.

Railroads and Steamships

The Sunday edition of The Times in seven months of 1911 published 36,581 lines of Railroad and Steamship advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York Sunday newspaper, and nearly equal to the combined volume carried by three other New York Sunday newspapers.

Hotels and Resorts

The Sunday edition of The Times in seven months of 1911 published 90,196 lines of Hotel and Resort advertisements, a gain of 34,605 lines compared with the corresponding period last year, and a greater gain than any other New York Sunday newspaper.

Real Estate

The Sunday edition of The Times in seven months of 1911 published 228,434 lines of Real Estate advertisements, a greater volume than the combined volume of three other New York Sunday newspapers.

Automobiles

The Sunday edition of The Times in seven months of 1911 published 828,308 lines of Automobile advertisements, a volume nearly equal to the combined total of three other New York Sunday newspapers.

The Sunday edition of The New York Times combines the characteristics of the best magazine, literary critic and illustrated review. The Pictorial Section is the most artistic American publication, and the Book Review Section is the acknowledged literary authority in the United States. Wireless and Cable dispatches from all parts of the world and the latest political, social, sporting, automobile, and aviation news.

The New York Times Sunday edition reaches the most intelligent men and women with the desire and ability to respond to advertisers' offers.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON. OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST. Wednesday, August 9th, 1911 at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET. BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

7 shs. German American Ins. Co., (new stock.) FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. Farlow Draft Gear Co., (Ctf. of Dep.) Hypd.
$1,180 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1911.
100 shs. Mississippi Wire Glass Co.
175 shs. Audubon Nat'l Bank of N. Y.
52 shs. Colonial Life Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
10 shs. Nineteenth Ward Bank.
20 shs. Central Leather Co. Prefd.
60 shs. The Texas Company.
$5,000 U. S. Realty & Improvement Co. 5% Bonds.
25 shs. Siegel Store Corporation Prefd.
205 shs. Audubon Nat'l Bank of N. Y.
$5,000 Susquehanna Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1940.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge., dated May 23, 1908, due May 23, 1913, at 6% interest, made by Carolyn T. Kelsey in favor of Joseph N. Carpenter and assigned, covering premises No. 44 East 29th St.

LINGERIE and SILK DRESSES WAISTS WRAPPERS SKIRTS

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., a large and select stock of Lingerie and Silk Dresses, Silk Waists and Wrappers, Skirts, in suitable patterns and in large lots to the trade, without reserve.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE. Travelers' Co., 20 West 34th St. Tel. 2472 Murray.

REISENWEBER'S, 58th Street & Columbus Circle. DINE IN THE OPEN AIR GARDEN. A FROG DINNER $1.25. A dainty dinner for warm weather that will please the palate and satisfy appetite. Steamed Soft Clams, Southern style, or Crab Flake Cocktail. Frogs' legs, meaty and crisp. Dixie Biscuits. Chicken, brown, juicy, tender. Waffles, old Southern mammy style. THAT SCAND'LESS QUARTETTE most entertaining negro singers in town.

Dine on the "Upper Deck" at BRIGHTON BEACH CASINO. All the joys of a sail without the motion. Ocean Parkway, Coney Island. OPEN ALL YEAR. A LA CARTE. SPECIAL SHORE DINNER, $1.50. FROG DINNER, COUNTRY STYLE, $2.00. Poinciana Quintette. Private Rooms.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 3 Months for $5. and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 6408 Franklin. 10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partitions. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

1 time per line, 20c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.26. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

THE Catskill Mountains noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody. THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R. in connection with West Shore Railroad forms the only all rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region. The Summer time schedule is now in effect. An illustrated Summer Book, with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage. N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

SCHOHARIE MANSION. Elka Park P. O., Greene County, New York. THE RESORT IDEAL OF THE CATSKILLS. SCHOHARIE CASINO. THE STOPPING PLACE FOR MOTORISTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

THE Hotel Nassau LONG BEACH, L. I. A fireproof European plan hotel of the highest standard, situated directly on the finest beach north of Florida, 25 miles from the new Pennsylvania Long Island Station. Telephone 100 Long Beach. MERRY & BOOMER, Managers.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL Far Rockaway, L. I. 136 Suites, all outside. European and American plan. Garage.

NEW YORK—Fisher's Island.

MANSION HOUSE. COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OFF NEW LONDON, CONN. Always cool; seashore and country. Sound and ocean. Bathing, boating, fishing, golf course, tennis, riding, driving. Rooms en suite, with bath. Cottages for housekeeping or non-housekeeping. Write for booklet. WM. F. INGOLD, Mgr. 'Phone, 3806—Madison. Hotel Arlington, 18 West 25th St., N. Y., or Fisher's Island, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Highland.

Chodikee Lake Hotel AND COTTAGES. Newly furnished. Running water in all rooms. Suites with bath. Own Farm products. Swimming. Tennis. Fishing. Boats Free. Music. Cuisine of Highest Standard. Special rates to vacation clubs and parties. Open until October. Rates reduced during September. Booklet. Rates single room, one person, $15.00 weekly. Large double room, two persons, $25.00 weekly. J. P. MILLS, Manager, Chodikee Lake Park, Highland, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Hotel Gramatan LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Doings in the wheat, stock and metal markets. Money movements in all great centres. Latest quotations of all active and inactive securities. Important articles and correspondence on important financial topics. See The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year. Binder for The Review, One Dollar.—Adv.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

White Mountains BY AUTOMOBILE. A special tour through the Berkshires, White Mountains, and back by coast route to New York. Twelve Days. Accommodations for two or three people. Leaves Friday, Aug. 11th. Other Tours later. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Rhode Island.

OCEAN HOUSE AND COTTAGES. WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND. The leading high-class Summer resort on the Atlantic Coast will remain open until late in September. Regular weekly rates will be made to automobile parties for one day or longer. Special arrangements have been made for the pleasure and comfort of tourists and auto parties. Special rates for Septemebr. Address J. F. CHAMPLIN.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

1200 Feet Above the Sea. At Litchfield, Conn. Cool, Balmy Air. Hotel Berkshire. at the summit of the Litchfield Hills, 1,200 feet above sea level; capacity 175; boating, fishing, bathing, dancing, entertainment, recreation and rest; driving, horseback riding; golf and tennis; only 3 hours from New York by express; woods and grounds; strictly first class; rates, including board, $14 and $16 per week; write for catalogue, giving full information; lake five miles long; music throughout season by the famous Berkshire Orchestra; good garage in connection. Address H. CLINTON, Litchfield, Conn.

LODGE AND CROSSWAYS. SOUND BEACH, CONN. 50 MINUTES from N. Y. Suites with private baths; special arrangements for bachelors; tennis, golf, bathing; booklet. E. P. DALE.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

Dirigo House, Long Island, Casco Bay, Me. MRS. J. PERRY, Prop. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

NEW BRESLIN HOTEL on Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Post Office, Mount Arlington, N. J. Telephone, 1 Hopatcong. ELEVATION 1,200 FEET. 43 miles from Broadway, on Lackawanna Railroad. AVIATION ATTRACTIONS. Beginning Aug. 8, for 2 weeks. Exceptional Cuisine, Service, and Music. Catering to Select Patronage. Rates $4.00 per day, $21 per week up. Running Hot and Cold Water in every room. Management of John W. Greene, Loren R. Johnston. N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Av., Cor. 28th St. 'Phone, 2224 Madison Square. Booklet, Auto Maps.

A GRAND MOTOR RUN

NEW JERSEY—Summit.

New Park House, Summit, N. J. Open all the year; high elevation. Rooms en suite with private baths; good family table; rates moderate. Address John D. Bailey, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Company.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Flatiron Arcade. B'way & 23d St.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG N. J. LAKE VIEW HOUSE. Curtiss Aeroplanes. Ascend from water daily, Aug. 7 to 31. Engage rooms now.

NEW JERSEY—Seabright.

THE PENINSULA, SEABRIGHT, N. J., OCEAN FRONT; delightfully cool; select patronage; suites with bath; 75 minutes Sandy Hook route. M. M. DEDERER.

PENNSYLVANIA—Glen Summit.

Why Swelter in New York When You Can Keep Cool At Glen Summit Springs Hotel GLEN SUMMIT SPRINGS, PA. Nightly Temperature Averages 66 degrees. 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. 3½ Hours from New York via Lehigh Valley R. R. A Modern Hotel of 200 Rooms. Riding, Driving, Automobiling. Over 140 Miles Magnificent Roads. Bathing, Boating, Tennis. WM. H. WARBURTON, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

Where Summer is Always Cool and Pleasant. THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE. WATER GAP HOUSE. DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Highest altitude, overlooking all other hotels and surrounding country; coolest location. Acknowledged to be unquestionably the finest hotel in every respect in this region; entertains 500 guests. Interesting weekly and season rates. Write for handsome booklet and auto maps. JOHN PURDY COPE

The hotel with the coolest location. THE KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. Leading hotel. American plan. CAFE and GRILL. Special Late Summer and Autumn Rates. GOOD ROADS TO KITTATINNY. Auto maps and booklet of views on application. G. FRANK COPE.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Pocono.

JENNECO LODGE desires refined patronage; meals and service unexcelled; capacity, 30.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Austria.

MERAN, (SOUTH TYROL.) PALACE HOTEL. Season Sept. to June. Summer excursion centre for the Dolomites and Stelvia Pass. 40 H. P. motor to let. Garage. Write for prospectus.